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NATIONAL SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IS PROVED BY FIGURES

J. Bruce Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Says the Work Accomplished Is Favorable Augury—Reform Lasting for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—J. Bruce Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, who is engaged in compiling his annual report on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead code, will soon be able to make a complete announcement to the country of the success which the federal government and the state authorities have met in enforcing the prohibition laws.

Mr. Kramer declares that the statistics to hand unquestionably show that prohibition as a national institution is a success and that the measure of success already attained augurs well for the future.

Since January 1, the date on which the federal government took over enforcement under the Volstead Act, more than 50,000 arrests have been made. The exact number together with the localities where evasion was attempted is available in the files of the prohibition commissioner and will be made a matter of public record.

The success of national prohibition does not depend in any sense on the number of arrests made. Mr. Kramer pointed out, but rather on the attitude of the masses and of responsible officials toward law enforcement. The commissioner sees a marked change in the general attitude toward the amendment since the Supreme Court declared the law constitutional. Attempts at evasion in New Jersey and other eastern states do not reflect the national sentiment, he said.

A marked change in public sentiment was noticeable immediately after the Supreme Court declared prohibition constitutional, said Mr. Kramer.

"Local police, district attorneys and officials generally began to exhibit greater enthusiasm in cooperating with federal officials in enforcing the laws," he said. "Public sentiment seemed more solidly behind the law. There is no doubt in my mind that national prohibition never will be discarded by the people of this country. No doubt, there are many violations of the law which we are not able to detect. But the number is being reduced daily. Liquor dealers who take a chance are finding it more and more difficult to violate the law. Whisky is becoming scarce, judging from the price. The majority of the people in the United States are strongly in favor of the law, and doing their best to make prohibition a success."

Law Strictly Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The prohibition enforcement authorities are arresting scores of violators of the Volstead Act in and near St. Louis, and are gradually clearing out the makers of the dangerous "rain" whisky and "moonshine" in southern Illinois. The assessment of drastic penalties, heavy fines, and prison sentences, is having a deterring effect among the aliens who have, thus far, been the worst offenders in the district.

UNION MUST PAY STRIKE DAMAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A stipulation has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here whereby the United Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Union of North America will pay \$8250 to seven hat and cap manufacturing firms of St. Louis. This sum represents a settlement of damages done the seven firms during a strike of members of the union. It is the first settlement of the kind ever made in the St. Louis court. The stipulations were filed by the attorneys from both parties and report an agreement reached outside the court. The strike had been in progress more than a year and was marked by some disorders on the part of the pickets, a temporary injunction and the making of the injunction permanent against the strikers. Interference with trade and interruption of working conditions constitute the grounds on which the action was taken.

CHILD LABOR DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—Figures made public on Thursday by the child labor office of the Department of Commerce show that the demand for child labor in the District is steadily declining. For the year ending July 1 the figures compiled by Eleanor J. Keene, chief clerk in the child labor office, show that working permits were issued to 1063 children, a decrease of 409 from the total of the previous year. The explanation given is twofold, first, that the cessation of war work and the restoration of pre-war conditions makes for lighter demand for the labor of children, and second, that the decrease is to some extent due to the progress of anti-child labor sentiment.

GENERAL WRANGEL DEFEATS BOLSHÉVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helsingfors says that reports from Russian sources announce that General Wrangel has gained a great victory over the Bolshéviki, surprising and destroying 18 cavalry regiments, capturing the commander-in-chief and his staff. His prisoners are stated to amount to 20,000, along with 60 guns, three armored trains and 20 aeroplanes. It is reported that 100,000 Cossacks rebelled and broke through the Red front, joining General Wrangel's forces. The Bolshéviki have evacuated Novorossiysk, Ekaterinodar, Rostov, and Taganrog.

QUIET SUCCEEDS MEXICAN REVOLT

Official Confirmation of the Arrest of General Gonzales, Revolutionary Leader, Renews Hope of Quieter Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—Confirmation by the State Department in Washington of the arrest of Pablo Gonzales, and of his imprisonment in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is taken to mean the failure of the abortive revolutionary movement started in the State of Nuevo Leon. General Gonzales, who was formerly a candidate for the presidency was regarded as the leader of the new outbreak in Mexico against the de facto government.

"This action," said the statement issued by the department "follows the announcement in the Mexico City press on Thursday that General Gonzales and his chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Garcia, were responsible for the revolts in the northern states of Mexico, including particularly the State of Nuevo Leon, in which Monterey is located."

Other advices received are to the effect that there is no disorder in Nuevo Laredo, and that foreigners there have not been disturbed. The consul at Nuevo Laredo reported to the State Department that the attack on Nuevo Laredo by a small detachment of revolutionaries had been repulsed. During the fighting, American aeroplanes dropped a note warning both commanders against further firing in American territory. After this warning the fighting ceased, and the attacking force soon retired.

"The general trend of opinion, as well as that of prominent members of the army in Mexico, vigorously condemns this revolutionary movement headed by Gonzales," said a statement issued by the Mexican Embassy here. "At the same time," it adds, "they have expressed their support and adherence to the present government."

"With the decisive defeat inflicted on the rebels at Laredo," said the Mexican Embassy statement, "complete order and business activities have been resumed at Monterey."

The arrest of General Gonzales, it is pointed out in some well informed quarters here, is an indication of the determination of the de la Huerta government to use stern measures in repressing revolt. It is believed that the necessity of such rigorous measures is seen by the provisional government if it is to keep the upper hand.

While the United States Government is watching the situation in Mexico closely, and is somewhat perturbed as to possible results of the revolutionary signs which have occurred, nevertheless it is of the general opinion that these outbreaks may be only sporadic and that conditions will soon begin to right themselves.

Reparation Promised

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from London

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Sunday)—Assurances have been received by the State Department from the Mexican authorities that Mexico will atone for wrongs done American citizens and interests. It is learned.

GERMAN COMMENTS

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—A semi-official statement relative to the decision of the German delegation at Spa to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal per month to the Allies was issued here tonight.

"No other decision was possible after Marshal Foch had been summoned," it declared. "On one hand there was invasion of Germany, with its incalculable political and economic consequences, and, on the other, a reduction by 8 per cent of the coal supply to German consumers, with the possibility, however, of remaining master in one's own house."

ELECTRICIANS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—All electricians in St. Louis engaged in inside wiring, numbering 600, have struck, following failure of the employers to sign a new contract raising the scale from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour.

BRITISH INQUIRY BY LABOR INTO PRICES

Important National Investigation Undertaken by Three Labor Groups—Delay Necessary in Miners' Direct Action Threat

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The joint committee representing the Labor Party, the Trade Union Congress and the cooperative societies, which is investigating the cost of living, of which J. H. Thomas is chairman, has held several meetings, and is first devoting its attention to financial problems dealing with banking, foreign exchanges, currency inflation, floating debts and other kindred matters. On Friday Sir George Paish, famous as a financial statistician, gave evidence, and several other distinguished experts have been examined.

The inquiry is not being conducted from a purely Labor standpoint; the majority of witnesses have so far come from outside of the Labor movement. Independent research work is also going on as regards housing and the relative cost of building by direct labor, by the building guild method and by private enterprise. Costs of specific commodities, such as foodstuffs and articles of clothing, are also being inquired into; in fact, the motive is one of public spirit, and Labor hopes to make a contribution to national and international policy on the question of prices. The investigation is to be on broad lines.

Unauthorized Strikes

The problems of Labor leaders have not been lightened by the unauthorized strikes in Manchester of the gas workers and the refusal of the typographical association in that neighborhood to comply with their requests. Undoubtedly the tendency of some trade-unions to defy the executives of the unions and start unauthorized strikes is causing great uneasiness to those who have Labor's interest most at heart. As a case in point the gas strike at Manchester like the tramway strike in the same district, was unauthorized, breaking away from the agreement made by the men's leaders, and again Liverpool and Manchester have shown this unruly disposition in the case of the typographical association. Such action will strike a blow at the whole idea of collective bargaining and seriously impair the prestige of the unions.

After much persuasion the Bristol gas workers have decided to resume work on an understanding similar to that arrived at in Manchester, but as to the typographical association, despite instructions issued to hold over the tendering of the notice of strike, the local committee asserts that the embargo on overtime decided upon by the membership remains unalterable, so that Manchester Saturday evening papers will not appear.

Engineers' Demand Refused

As if to stem the tide of ever-increasing wages following after the increased cost of living, the Industrial Court has rejected the demand of the engineers, which would have involved an additional wages bill of £120,000,000 per annum. The court has been dealing with the claim for an advance of 6d. per hour for 2,000,000 workmen in the engineering, foundry and shipbuilding trades, and it decided on Thursday against the increase, finding that the claims submitted have not been established. The workmen are very dissatisfied with the rejection and it is understood that the next move will be intensive workshop propaganda for a five guinea minimum wage per week.

They reject the contention of the Industrial Court that the state of trade was the supreme factor in its decision, and allege that the court has done a disservice to the whole of the industry by its arguments.

The Miners' Threats

The miners' drastic action in threatening a general strike is not so serious as it may have seemed. The decision cannot be reached until the unions put the question to the ballot, and much water may flow under London Bridge before direct action is adopted by Labor.

The miners' new joint demand for the reduction in the price of domestic coal and for an increase of wages has been presented to the Coal Controller and will now be considered by the president of the Board of Trade. It is almost certain that the Cabinet will have to consider the matter. Undoubtedly the miners will receive public support so far as the reduced price of domestic coal is concerned, but, as to a further increase of wages, that is a doubtful matter. The average wages cost per ton of coal in 1913 was 6s. 10d., while today the cost on every ton of coal at pithead for labor is over 25s. 2d., or nearly four times as much as pre-war cost, while increased wages are responsible for much of the rise in the cost.

Reduced output is also an important factor. At the present time there are over 1,200,000 operators employed in the mines as compared with 1,110,000 in 1913, and yet the coal output is now only at the rate of about 240,000,000 tons per annum, as against 287,000,000 tons for 1913.

How serious this matter is for industrial England is shown by the fact that American coal for February was 11s. per ton at the pit, which means that, even after allowing for railway

haul to the coast, American coal can be placed on board ship for export at less than 20s. per ton, as against 45s. per ton for Welsh coal on board ship in the Bristol Channel.

Many wonder why a patriotic leader of Robert Smillie's character should not be sobered by these figures, instead of taking the stand of applying a general strike to force the miners' conception of the best policy in Ireland on the country. The direct action vote at the Trade Union Congress was undoubtedly a bombshell, but before a decision can be reached most of the unions on such an important matter will have to take a ballot before any strike is called.

Matt. Tearle, local secretary of the Seamen's Union, addressed a large meeting of seamen at Cardiff on Tuesday and said that if the miners' leaders, instead of going about the country talking about raising the Russian blockade, went to the miners and said: "Never mind about raising the Russian blockade, raise more coal and get the dollar back to its old value," things would be much better. He for one placed the whole responsibility for stagnation at the port of Cardiff on the miners.

BRITISH COALITION'S LACK OF UNANIMITY

Repeal of Premier's Land Taxes of 1909 Illustrates Strength of Conservative Opposition—Mesopotamia Crisis Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The whirling of time never brought more ironic revenge than the repeal of Mr. Lloyd George's famous land taxes of 1909 by a government of his own making in 1920. He himself was at Spa while the House of Commons reversed his old policy, and it is characteristic of the man that he does not turn a hair over it all.

It is part of the payment he makes to Toryism for being head of a coalition. Even Mr. Asquith was more humorous than angry in his speech, in which he censured the transaction, and it was left to Josiah Wedgwood, that intrepid individualist and boon fighter, to chastise the apostasy of the Prime Minister with something of the eloquence that used to stir the House in those far-off days when the land campaign and Mr. Lloyd George's budget almost destroyed the House of Lords.

The Mesopotamian Crisis

It is one of the common places of the lobby that the motto inscribed over 10 Downing Street is "Tempore Mutatur et Nos Mutamur in Illis." But times are changing with a rapidity which may disconcert even a skillful Prime Minister. Last Thursday at the very moment when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was assuring a business audience in the city that in 1921 Great Britain's expenditure would be greatly reduced, Winston Churchill, the War Minister, was making a serious confession in the House of Commons which will have far-reaching financial and political consequences. The comparatively small forces which Great Britain has in Mesopotamia are in jeopardy, and a larger expedition will probably have to be sent to their rescue.

Already Great Britain is spending £9,000,000 more than was estimated five months ago, and if larger operations are needed, they will swallow any savings which Mr. Chamberlain can use on domestic services.

Government Difficulties

Mesopotamia indeed is not a word of happy memories in government circles, and if the Cabinet is compelled to change its policy, it will lose heavily in local prestige and the country at home will observe that the prophecy made by Mr. Asquith a month ago is coming true.

In other respects the parliamentary situation of the government is not a bed of roses. Last week there was Amritsar with the revolt of 140 Conservatives. This week it is the excess profits duty with over 100 of the same supporters of the government voting against it. Mr. Bonar Law has had an anxious time for he bears the brunt of the whole business, while Mr. Lloyd George is making history, if not peace, at Spa. And though for the moment the coalition is doing better in the country, it is just as much divided against itself in the House as ever.

Ministers are longing for the end of the session, which will bring them a respite of three months during which, if well informed lobby talk is to be trusted, some of them will disappear into private life.

EMIR FEISUL ON HIS WAY TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—There has been some exaggeration, according to a French authority, concerning the recent operations in Syria. A note has been sent to Emir Feisul requiring acceptance of the French mandate. Though somewhat strong, it was not a peremptory ultimatum.

It is true that the French troops are being concentrated near Damascus, and the Syrian railroads will be taken under French control. Emir Feisul is on his way to Paris, where he hopes to obtain recognition of Syrian unity and his own position as King.

NEW CONFERENCE WILL FOLLOW SPA

Complexity of Work Handled by Delegates and Incompleteness of What Has Been Accomplished Point to Reassembling

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The general impression made by the Spa conference, which broke up on Saturday without discussing the real question of reparations, is not altogether favorable. The high hopes which were entertained in many quarters of the beginning of a settlement of the European economic situation were not realized. The test of Spa is whether the Allies and the Germans parted on better terms than when they met, and whether there is now more chance of a willing fulfillment of the conditions to which consent has been given.

The truth is that little but interminable wrangles embittering the relations between the two groups of delegates, wrangles concluded by the laying of the sword on the conference table and reluctant yieldings to the signing of fresh protocols which carry the Treaty terms no farther, took place, and now the threat of occupation of the Ruhr, which may yet cause more difference of opinion between France and England, is hanging like a sword over the head of Europe.

When Germany at last consented to sign the coal protocol, she entered a formal protest against this military menace. Spa has not increased the good will and has not led to economic cooperation of the former belligerents which many thinkers hold to be essential for the salvation of the continent. It was a tired and disappointed conference which decided that the questions of reparations should be studied at Geneva.

The Next Meeting

The new meeting, which will take place in a few weeks, as understood at present, is proposed for the Swiss town partly on account of the incidents in Belgium which demonstrated the existing hostility toward the Germans. It is also suggested that Geneva is a more suitable center for international financiers, including of course those of neutral countries, whose aid is desired for the mobilization of indemnities.

The international financial conference of Brussels, under the auspices of the League of Nations, originally fixed for the end of this month, is inevitably postponed, since no useful conclusions can be arrived at before the indemnities are decided. Leon Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, in a telegram to Leon Bourgeois, the French representation on the council of the League, suggests the date of September 15. This would indicate that the technical deliberations at Geneva, followed by an exchange of views between the chiefs of the various governments, will occupy a considerable time. Indeed, the general opinion is that two more months must elapse before real progress is made toward financial order.

The Results of Spa

The results of the Spa conference may be summed up as the laying down of the idea of further allied occupation in case of the non-fulfillment of the coal and disarmament clauses. A fresh promise of the reduction of the German Army to 100,000 men by next year has been extorted. The Allies are promised 2,000,000 tons of coal per month. Payment for the sifting of coal will serve for amelioration of the lot of the German miners. The delegates return to Berlin with certain advantages in the shape of modification of the Treaty terms, extension of time for disarmament, and reduction of the quantities of coal specified in the Treaty, together with allied credits. The situation is dominated by what support the government possesses and what will be the attitude of the army and miners.

Financial accord is reported to have been concluded between the Allies to prepare the way for further discussions. A brief analysis of this document may be made.

Allied Financial Accord

The first article confirms the percentage of the division of indemnities. The second abolishes certain debts of liberation of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and, to a small extent, of Italy, towards the western powers, though there still exists a complicated account between these countries themselves.

The third gives shape to the system elaborated at Boulogne to assure payment of German indemnity, permitting international loans for the reconstitution of Germany (probably 20 per cent being applied in this way) and for the acquittal of debts to the Allies.

The fourth article applies to payments in kind and seems to do away with the need of the recipient country giving credits to the Reparations Commission on account of such payments in kind.

This provision is criticized as abolishing the pledge upon which an earlier German loan would be possible. Belgium is assured priority by means of German credits abroad and by other means. Further articles establish machinery

by which England definitely acquires German ships, both merchant and war vessels, while Italy is given full possession of whatever she has received from the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian treaties. The rights of the powers which lent money to Belgium during the war, on German credit accepted as sufficient security, are safeguarded, as are monies which have been devoted to the help of the enemy.

Finally, the cost of the army of occupation is dealt with, and it would appear that the basis, originally adopted, of the French tariff, which was the lowest, is called in question and a higher English tariff may be substituted.

French Criticism of Terms

French criticism is that French interests, such as the valuation of railroad material, sea-borne coal from Germany, and other matters which specially concern France, are neglected in this document. It will be seen that it is extremely complicated and of a technical character.

One small incident, perhaps without much importance in itself, should be recorded as indicating the strange negligence that often marks these conferences. In the disarmament protocol submitted for German signature a whole paragraph relating to air matériel of war was omitted. This was discovered at the last moment and a new text was presented to the Germans, who not unnaturally profiting by the omission, declined to sign again.

The French press is on the whole unfavorable. The "Figaro" declares that the situation remains confused and disquieting. The "Gaulois" says that the black point of uncertainty of the reparations persists. The "Eclair" considers that there is a doubt whether in three months the Allies will be able to execute their menaces. The "Libre Parole" regards Spa as proof of the fundamental error of the Versailles Treaty. The "Action Française" regrets that, to obtain the coal due to France, it has been necessary to advance funds for the feeding of the Ruhr miners and the "République Française" also criticizes the present of five gold marks per ton to be given above the original price.

Mr. Millerand, on his return to Paris, declared that Spa marked the beginning of the fulfillment of the Treaty. He expressed satisfaction with the arrangements about coal.

Mr. Lloyd George in speaking to press men also expressed pleasure, though regretting the absence of America. He foresaw the possibility of the German Government falling, but hoped it would not. Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, is regarded as an able man, who showed courage in facing Hugh Stinson, the German coal magnate, and other powerful industrialists.

Germany's Interest in Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Spa negotiations with its varying course and series of crises has been followed with intense interest in Berlin, where its succeeding phrases have been reflected in the mood of the people. Indeed, during the hours when the coal dispute threatened a breakdown, the atmosphere was so intense that the authorities strengthened the patrols at certain points, including the French Embassy.

There was, however, no further unpleasant incident following the hauling down on the previous day of the "tricolore," the "hero" of which episode is still at large, though the police advertise a reward of 10,000 marks for information leading to his arrest. The Nationalist press is furious at what it calls "the scandal of Spa," or alternatively, "another capitulation," and attacks its own government as well as the entente.

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to the Allies all Turkish steamships of 1500 tons gross and upward. The amended clause says the Turks must surrender to the Allied Reparation Commission all German ships transferred to the Turkish flag since April 1, 1914.

The reply says the Turkish Government would appear to think its responsibility in war was less than that of its allies and that Turkey therefore was entitled to lenient treatment, but the Allies could not accept that plea. Turkey had entered the war without the shadow of excuse or provocation and by closing the Straits in the face of the Allies Turkey had certainly prolonged the war by not less than two years and had caused loss to the Allies of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of pounds.

Continuing, the note says: "The history of the relations between the Porte and the Great Powers for a long period before the war was one long story, of repeated, of unavailing attempts to put an end to atrocities in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Armenia and elsewhere—atrocities which started and shocked the conscience of mankind."

Turkish Outrages Denounced

"Not only has the Turkish Government failed to protect the subjects of other races from pillage, outrage and murder, but there is abundant evidence that it has been responsible for directing and organizing savagery against people to whom it owed protection."

"For these reasons the allied powers have resolved to emancipate all areas inhabited by a non-Turkish majority from Turkish rule."

Referring to the provisions of the Treaty concerning Smyrna the allied note points out that they will not have the effect of restricting the trade of Anatolia. On the contrary, the freedom of the port is guaranteed. The treaty, it is declared, leaves Turkey a national state with a large productive area and there is nothing in the Treaty to prevent Turkey from becoming a prosperous nation if she reforms.

As to Constantinople being left as the capital of Turkey, the Allies say they have grave doubts as to the wisdom of this step in view of the misdeeds in the past by the Turks of their power in the past.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S PLAN OF TAXATION

Mr. Giolitti Declares Economy Alone Will Not Suffice to Restore Italy's Finances

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Trieste correspondent of the "Idea Nazionale" states that a patrol of 16 Jugo-Slavs attempted to force the armistice line south of the road from San Peter to Laibach, but were repulsed by the Italian garrison of Recchia.

According to a message from Vienna reports concerning a Jugo-Slav ultimatum to Italy are not confirmed, but hostile demonstrations continue at Laibach and Trieste, where prisoners mutilated believing that a revolution had broken out. The military suppressed the outbreak.

Disturbed conditions also exist at Panicle in Perugia, where, following a strike, a conflict occurred with the carabinieri, five strikers being killed.

Replying in the Senate on Thursday night to the general political discussion, John Giolitti, the Premier, dealt at considerable length with the financial situation, which he characterized as exceedingly serious. Economy, although it would have to be practised for a considerable time yet, he said, would not nearly prove sufficient, and the only course open to the government to restore the country's finances was to increase taxation. The rich, of course, would have to bear the greater part of this new burden.

The Premier only briefly referred to the government's policy, but assured the Senate that it still wished Albania to have complete independence.

Victor Scialoja, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a long speech in the Senate on Wednesday night in defense of his work when he was a member of the Supreme Council. When he arrived in Paris, he said the allied delegates intimated that no discussion must take place regarding the Treaty of London. He found hostility on all hands and presented a note to the allies protesting against their attitude toward Italy.

President Wilson also did not seem favorably disposed toward Italy, and Mr. Scialoja now urged that Italy must act with the greatest possible prudence, seeing that she still had need of the economic assistance of the United States.

LARGE ACREAGE IN CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Corn acreage in Minnesota this year is reported as the largest on record by Paul H. Kirk, agent of the bureau of crop estimates. Growth of corn, however, has been retarded somewhat on low land by weeds, and the condition for the State is reported as 85 per cent of normal. A crop of 113,437,000 bushels is forecast for 1920, as compared with 115,000,000 in 1919. Reports of rust in the wheat crop have been exaggerated by speculators.

POLICE SUPPRESS A SINN FEIN COURT

First Move Against Self-Constituted Courts Made in Limerick—Judge Comments on the Large Number of Assize Cases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The military have been taking more active steps to restore order in Ireland, having raided a Sinn Fein court in Limerick and made a successful raid for arms at Ballylanders.

District Inspector Blaney and a body of armed police raided the Sinn Fein court on Thursday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and declared it an illegal assembly. The police held up the documents, while the premises were being searched, and seized all documents relating to the arbitration of cases under consideration. During the progress of the raid armed police guarded the approaches to the court, which enjoys the distinction of being the first Sinn Fein court to be interfered with by the police.

In another part of Limerick, the police and military have also been active. At Ballylanders, while effecting arrests early on Friday morning, they were fired on by a number of armed men, some of whom were concealed in the houses. The fire was returned, and one civilian was wounded. Seven men were arrested and a quantity of arms and ammunition was seized.

Judge Rodan at the opening of the Koscomon assizes on Friday, said that he had received a letter from the county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary stating that one of his constables had been shot dead the previous evening when coming into the assizes. The judge declared it showed the deplorable condition of the country that a man should be assassinated for coming to do his duty. He also commented on the fact that the number of cases had gone up 600 per cent since the last assizes, the largest increase being in cases of malicious injury, and said that such a condition of affairs filled him with regret and dismay.

The jury summoned to the inquest on John Dwyer, who was fatally shot at his gate on returning from looking after the cattle belonging to his employer, Mr. Henley, did not attend, and the coroner had to abandon the inquest.

The Kilmaine and Knock barracks have been destroyed by fire.

Constable James Masterson was fatally wounded on Saturday some distance outside Newcastle West.

Constables Coney and Clavey were seriously wounded at Glencar, South Kerry, on Friday night.

A divisional commissioner for the Munster Royal Irish Constabulary named Smyth was fatally wounded on Saturday night in the County Club, Cork, and Inspector Craik was seriously wounded. A band of 14 armed and disguised men held up the hall porter and, rushing into the club, immediately fired at the two officers and then decamped. Several arrests have been made by the military. Smyth fought through the war and won the Victoria Cross, retiring with the rank of colonel.

ONTARIO TO SEIZE LIQUOR CONSIGNMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, is concentrating the operatives of the liquor license department in preparation of a sweeping drive on whisky-runners who are pursuing their illicit traffic along the borders of Ontario.

The first step has been to reinforce the staffs at the principal border points of Ontario and the States of Michigan and New York. The second, and possibly more far-reaching move is the decision to seize first all large consignments of liquor and place the onus upon the consignee of satisfying the government that the liquor is for private consumption and not for resale. In addition to this, magistrates are being instructed by the Attorney-General's department to inflict the maximum penalties of imprisonment upon those found guilty of violating the law. This is to supersede the system of fines which the liquor outlaws are usually quite capable of paying from their huge profits. The custom has been to impose a fine for all first offenses, jail sentences being awarded only in cases of second or subsequent violations of the prohibition laws.

Meanwhile the authorities are maintaining a close supervision on all persons to whom large consignments have been made. Periodical visits are paid by government agents to check the amount of liquor being consumed. Where the supply is found to be diminishing too rapidly, charges of selling are laid by the government. The Hon. Mr. Raney in announcing his new policy deplores the apathy evinced by municipal police, especially in the cities and towns adjacent to, or in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan. In Essex County, Ontario, more particularly, the evil has assumed serious proportions and it is here that the first offensive will be launched by the government.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—For the first time since 1914 the Missouri National Guard is now holding a state encampment. Much difficulty and delay has

been experienced in recruiting the guard, and the men now in camp at Nevada number not more than 1200. They are from the first regiment, infantry, St. Louis; seventh regiment, infantry, Kansas City; the unattached machine-gun battalion from Nevada and a few scattering units. Not more than 200 St. Louisans are members of the reorganized guard. From all parts of the State the reports show a disinclination on the part of the former service personnel officers and enlisted men, to get back into the guard.

LABOR LAUNCHES POLITICAL PLAN

American Federation Calls on the State Committees to Give Full Publicity to Records of Congressmen Seeking Re-election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Special sessions of state executive committees of the American Federation of Labor have been called for August 7, to discuss the records of members of Congress against whom, or in whose behalf, the federation's nonpartisan political committee will exert its activities, it was announced yesterday. Conferences of local Labor organizations in all congressional districts have also been called, with the recommendation that they be held on a Saturday, to promote the campaign. The following letter has been sent to all state federations:

"The national campaign committee recently has mailed to you copies of the legislative records on measures of interest to Labor of all members of the Sixty-Sixth Congress whose terms of office expire on March 4, 1921. Copies of these records have also been mailed to every Labor organization in your state. It is of the utmost importance to the interest of Labor that the information contained in these records be given the broadest publicity among the workers of your state, to the end that they will be enabled to learn the attitude toward Labor of their legislators."

"In order that a definite program may be mapped out to reach every wage earner in your state, we suggest that the executive council of your body be called into special session on Saturday, August 7, at which these records shall be read and discussed and measures adopted for establishing the closest cooperation with this committee to make the nonpartisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor a triumph for Labor in your state."

"The interests of every worker in the land are involved in this campaign, and we are confident that when its vital bearing upon our Labor movement is fully realized, all will volunteer their services to help us in making this campaign the greatest victory for Labor and justice in the political history of our nation."

The second letter recommending district conferences, is sent to the secretaries of Labor in congressional districts. Both letters are signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, executive committee of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

INDIANA PROPOSES COAL REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A bill creating a state coal commission of three members, which would have full power to regulate and fix prices of coal, and if necessary to enforce the reduction of prices, and to take over and operate coal mines, will come before the Senate of the Indiana General assembly this week. The House passed the bill on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 68 to 8. Gov. James P. Goodrich has endorsed the bill. The Governor's bill for the purchase of a mine by the State to supply State institutions with coal has made little headway, and it is not likely to pass the special session, which is expected to close this week.

Warrant Issued for Coal Operators

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Thirty-five coal companies and their chief officers, all of southern West Virginia, are named in warrants issued in connection with the coal price investigation conducted by government authorities. The warrants were placed in the hands of the United States marshal, who will execute them early this week.

The warrants charge that the defendants "did unlawfully make an unjust and unreasonable charge in handling and dealing in a necessity, to wit, coal."

Commenting on the action taken by the federal authorities, J. N. Kenna, United States attorney, said: "The warrants which have been obtained for violation of the Lever Act in the sale of coal in this district were taken under direct instructions from the Department of Justice."

The federal authorities did not make public the coal prices charged by the companies, and they are said to have violated the Lever Law.

FUEL OIL PRICE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following cablegram has been received from the Governor of the Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone:

"Price of fuel oil at canal terminals will be increased to \$3.50 per barrel, effective August 1, 1920. Bunkers will be limited to sufficient oil to reach next bunkering station."

NOMINEE ACCEPTS WILSON POLICY

Harmony Prevails at White House Conference—Governor Cox Concedes President's Leadership in International Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The much-heralded conference between Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, the Democratic presidential nominee, was staged as planned on the south porch of the White House yesterday morning, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, participating.

The conference was marked by harmony and agreement. Thus was launched the 1920 presidential campaign with the new Democratic standard-bearer announcing in a public statement that in international affairs he accepted the leadership of President Wilson, and would, "if elected," vindicate the Wilson promises and pledges "in the face of threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America."

This last phrase furnishes the keynote to what transpired at the conference between the Democratic trio. If there were disagreements they were carefully smoothed over in a harmony cloak of prepared statements issued to the press before Governor Cox and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy submitted themselves to the indiscreet barrage of the inquisitive news-gatherers. The storm signals were entirely lacking. There was no little of information to gladden the "hearts of the wicked" Republicans, who were banking so heavily on discord. Governor Cox, to all appearances, made no "reservations" when he assumed the Wilson mantle. The former will wage the League battle in the trenches dug by President Wilson.

Three Statements Issued

The three parties to the conference issued statements. They were of one accord, Governor Cox promising all his strength to "give what he (President Wilson) promised," and the President declaring he found the nominee of Democracy "ready to be champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world."

The statement issued by Governor Cox follows: "From every viewpoint the meeting was delightful. The President was at his best, recalling any detail inquired about as bearing upon the international situation, and enlivening the whole conference with a humorous anecdote now and then in his old-time characteristic way. We are agreed on the meaning and sufficiency of the Democratic platform and the duty of the party to the face of threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America. His thought is still of the war and the pledges we gave to those who sacrificed. One easily sees that, as the leader of the nation who asked for our sons and our resources upon a very distinct understanding and obligation, he is resolved that the faith shall be kept. To this his thought and life are dedicated. What he promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

Mr. Wilson's Announcement

Following is the statement from the President: "The interview was in every respect most satisfactory and gratifying. I found what I indeed already knew and what Governor Cox has let the whole world know in his speeches, that he and I are absolutely at one with regard to the great issue of the League of Nations and that he is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world. Governor Cox will have the vigorous support of an absolutely united party and I am confident, also of an absolutely united nation."

In the following statement Mr. Roosevelt bore testimony to the "splendid accord" of the President and the Democratic nominee:

"I wish that every American could have been a silent witness to the meeting between these two great men. Their splendid accord and their high purpose are an inspiration. I need only to add that my regret in leaving my post under President Wilson is softened by the knowledge that my new commander-in-chief will be his wholly worthy successor."

The conference at the White House started at 10:30 promptly and lasted for exactly an hour. No one participated in it but the three major parties. The two candidates were received by Mr. Wilson on the south porch, where he spends most of his spare time. It was here that major questions of Democratic strategy were decided.

Questions Follow Conference

On presenting themselves to the members of the press the candidates were immediately subjected to a chorus of direct questions. Answers were forthcoming, but information as to the details of the rencontre were carefully withheld. "The statements tell our story," Governor Cox declared with finality.

"Did you take up with the President your two reservations," the Governor was asked.

"We discussed the whole subject in

a general way," Mr. Cox replied, "the President knowing from statements already made covering the two reservations what my position was, and you have his response."

Asked whether he would advocate the two reservations in his campaign and whether the President had accepted them, Governor Cox said:

"I think you will agree with me that it is a matter of propriety that I should make any statements that I have to make in this matter in my speech of acceptance."

"President Wilson will help in the campaign in every way he can," Governor Cox said.

"I found the President in splendid shape," the nominee said. "I was most agreeably surprised."

Many Details Reviewed

"We ran over the chapter of events that led up to the present international status," Governor Cox added, when pressed for further details.

"How about Armenia?" he was asked. "Was that discussed?"

"I do not care to go into details," was the reply.

"Will the League of Nations be your principal issue?" he was asked.

"My statement speaks for itself," Governor Cox replied.

Governor Cox and Mr. Roosevelt were relieved of what must have been an embarrassing barrage when word came that they were requested to join President and Mrs. Wilson at lunch. This was the last event prior to the departure of the Democratic standard-bearers on the 4:30 for Ohio, where they will meet the Democratic National Committee at Columbus on Tuesday.

During his stay in Washington Governor Cox, who was the guest of Timothy S. Anshberry, former Representative from Ohio, had several conferences with leading Democrats. With Senator Gilbert Hitchcock (D.), Nebraska, who led the Treaty fight in the Senate, the Governor discussed the details of the big battle. Announcement was made that he and Mr. Hitchcock were in entire accord as to how the fight should be fought in the presidential campaign. Immediately before his departure, word went out that the Nebraska Senator would open the Indiana campaign at Lake Winona on August 27 at the request of Governor Cox.

Among those who conferred with Governor Cox was Senator Morris Sheppard (D.), Texas, one of the principal leaders in the fight for the federal prohibition amendment. Senator Sheppard, it is taken, was satisfied with the conference as he announced that he would go to for the Democratic nominee and "roll up a 200,000 majority in Texas." Senator Carter Glass (D.), Virginia, one of the Wilson leaders at San Francisco and to whom Governor Cox at the White House on Sunday. The purpose, it was said, was to discuss financial policies but it may well have pertained to "burying of the hatchet" as it is not safe in politics to "let misunderstandings" stand too long.

MAGELLAN STRAITS CELEBRATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Observance of the anniversary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan is arranged for in a celebration which will be held at Punta Arenas, Chile, from November 19 to 22. Four hundred years ago this coming fall, Fernando de Magellan, the first circumnavigator of the globe, reached the Atlantic entrance to the straits, on October 21, but he did not advance through the passage until November 1, and the date of his entrance into the Pacific is set as November 27. The anniversary will also be observed in Santiago, capital of Chile, the date of this celebration being November 1. The President of Chile and other officials will participate in the Punta Arenas observance, it is understood. A monument to Magellan will be unveiled at Punta Arenas through the generosity of Jose Mendez, a Spaniard prominent in the development of Chilean and Argentine Patagonia. Guillermo Cordova designed the statue, which will be of bronze and of heroic size.

An added feature of the Punta Arenas observance, it is expected, will be an aeroplane flight with mail from Puerto Mantle, the southern terminus of the railroad in Chile, to Punta Arenas, a distance of less than 1000 miles. The object is to determine the practicability of transporting mail through the air between the points.

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QUESTIONS PUT TO BOLSHEVIKI

Supreme Economic Council of the Allies Sounds Soviet Trade Delegates at London About Commercial Rules and Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In view of the efforts now being made to establish some sort of trade relationship between Bolshevik Russia and the allied powers and the United States, considerable importance attaches to a document that has just reached here which embodies the text of 16 questions recently put by the supreme economic council of the Allies to the soviet trade delegation of London.

The delegation was headed by Leonid Krassin, acting in behalf of the Moscow authorities. So far as is known direct answer to the questionnaire has not been received. The character of the inquiries, however, indicates the factors that must be considered in erecting a structure of commercial relations with the Soviets.

Following is the text of the questionnaire:

1. Are the delegates of the Soviet Government the only persons holding the right to trade outside of Russia? 2. Are the members of the Soviet Government the only persons within Russia with whom foreign commercial interests are authorized to deal? 3. What is the legal effect or what will be the consequences of contracts made: (a) with organizations or persons in parts of the former Russian Empire which, for the moment, do not recognize the authority of the Soviet Government? (b) With organizations or persons within Soviet Russia who are not included within the scope of question 2?

4. Under what form and under what laws will contracts be made and how will they be carried out: (a) if the contract is made in an allied country? (b) If the contract is made in Russia?

5. What are the commercial relations between the central soviet and the local soviets and what control does the central soviet exercise over the local soviet?

6. What are the personal rights of foreigners trading in Russia? That is to say, is the soviet government prepared to guarantee to them: (a) Freedom of entry, sojourn and departure? (b) The abandonment of all efforts on the part of the soviet government to impose laws restricting their personal liberty? (c) The abandonment of all efforts on the part of the soviet government to deny possession or exportation of any commodities which, according to European custom, would be considered as the personal property of traders which would be necessary to the traders or which should have been procured by them through regular commercial transactions? (d) Freedom of telegraphic communication in cipher or commercial code and freedom of postal communication?

7. What will be the guarantees given for the execution of contracts for labor and of other contracts for personal services?

8. What will be the nature, the extent, etc. of concessions for mines, for forests, etc.?

9. What conditions will be imposed on allied ships in Bolshevik ports?

10. What is the actual condition of the laws in Russia pertaining to allied nationals who have taken out patents or who have registered trade marks or designs?

11. Is the Soviet Government disposed to permit, in conformity with the laws of allied countries, the constitution of a Russian organization or company with which contracts could be made and which could prosecute or be prosecuted under the laws of allied or other European countries?

12. Is the Soviet Government prepared to give guarantee for the lifting of restrictions against the sale and free export of various kinds of commodities actually in Russia?

13. What measure does the Soviet Government contemplate concerning taxes to be imposed upon commercial representatives, whether or not they

be officially allied representatives in Russia?

14. What are the provisions in Russia with regard to customs duties, rights of excise, railway and other transit rates, and what commercial code is in force in Russia?

15. What decision does the Soviet Government intend to take with regard to the supply of sustenance, etc., to allied representatives, official or not, during their stay in Russia?

16. What is the exact meaning and the purpose of the demand of M. Krassin that documents recognized as legal in one country should be recognized as legal in the other? What are the documents to which he alludes?

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES DEMANDED

Railway Association Shows Heavy Cost of Operation to Justify Higher Rate Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—In justification of their claim for a 30 per cent increase in freight rates, the Canadian railways, as represented by the Railway Association of Canada, advance the following reasons:

"1. During the period since the outbreak of the war, the scale of expenditure of the said railway companies on capital, maintenance and operating accounts has increased to an extent unprecedented, which has greatly exceeded the aggregate increases in freight and passenger revenues granted during such period."

"2. As a concrete example of the great burdens under which the railway companies are laboring, reference may be made to the result of the wage increase granted in 1918. The so-called 25 per cent advance in freight rates, granted under an order in council, number P. C. 1863, effective August 12, 1918, was intended to reimburse the railway companies for the increased wage expense to which it as then estimated they would be put, through the application of the rates of wages and working conditions which had then recently been fixed for the railways of the United States under the so-called McAdoo award, and supplements thereto, and which had been made applicable to Canada by order in council number P. C. 1768, effective August 1, 1918. Contrary to all expectations, such increase in revenues proved far from sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended."

During the year 1919, the increase in wages, granted as above mentioned, amounted on the Canadian railways to more than \$80,000,000, while the increases in revenue derived from the advance, intended as aforesaid to provide therefor, amounted to only approximately \$43,000,000, a shortage of at least \$37,000,000 apart from the increase in wages, the prices of the principal supplies and materials in use on the railways have increased more than 100 per cent, since the beginning of the war period."

"3. In order that the railway companies may maintain their systems in such a state of efficiency as to enable them to serve the interests of the public in a proper manner, it is essential that they be accorded an advance in tolls of at least the extent applied for herein."

"4. The increase in rates sought by this application is based entirely on present costs, and does not take into consideration any increase in wages or costs which may occur hereafter."

DEPOSED PRESIDENT TO BE PROTECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The provisional government of Bolivia has given positive assurances that the deposed President, Gutierrez Guerra, and his adherents will be carefully guarded and their interests protected, says a report to the State Department. The cablegram, dated July 12, said President Guerra signed his resignation in the United States before he, with members of his cabinet and other high functionaries, was deported to Arica.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Monaco's Bolshevik Prince

According to a recent interview with the reigning prince of Monaco, the inhabitants of his small principality are willing to work for their livings, but can scarcely be persuaded to work at governing their country. They feel that they have a prince to do the governing and that ruling over them is his business. Why should he expect them to do this for him unless he is lazy? The prince, until 10 years ago absolute ruler, wishes his subjects to enjoy all the modern governmental improvements, and absolute rulers are as out of style as hoop skirts. He divided his estate into 24 sections and asked that each section choose a representative for a legislature. The people would have none of such a scheme. Who had the time, they asked? Finally they agreed when the prince offered to reduce the number of representatives to 12; one condition, they insisted upon—that the prince must have power to veto any law the 12 might make. The prince refused. He wanted to be an ordinary citizen. The people grew angry, organized demonstrations, threatened revolt. What did they know of ruling? They had consented to a legislature because the prince asked it; they really could not think of trusting the persons whom they had elected. The prince came near weeping but he accepted the veto power.

Following the best French forms, a Constitution was drawn up and democracy started on its way to Monaco. The prince tries to be optimistic. Surely his eight or nine thousand subjects, with the 25,000 foreigners who live there, will bear patiently with this democracy for which the whole world fights.

The prince was asked about the labor situation in his kingdom. Here again the position of the people of Monaco is unique—the workers are in the minority. The majority of the people are tradespeople and business men, 65 per cent of them. There is no poverty. The natives themselves do not gamble; they lead peaceful lives in their beautiful, sunny little country.

Overlooked

The Prince of Monaco wants to be asked to the party! It seems he was overlooked when the polite invitations to come to the League of Nations were being mailed by the big four, and him the chap who had made his subjects go in for the democracy that the big four were so keen for. He had passed votes round to his subjects, and coerced them into electing a legislature. And he doesn't know yet whether Monaco is going to join the League, for all he ever got in answer to his, "Please, sirs, wasn't there some mistake?" was a nice apology from Mr. Lansing, and a regretful bullet-point from President Wilson. No invitation. Of course the Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe probably forgot sometimes to call all of her children to dinner, and President Wilson forgot more than Monaco when calling the peoples to the feast of peace. "I didn't get properly asked, either, except to Prinkipo," Mr. Lenin might comfort the Prince of Monaco, via the Moscow Wireless.

Tzecho-Slovak Railroads

During five years, from 1921 through 1925, Tzecho-Slovakia will make over and improve the railway system that it inherits from the time of Austro-Hungarian supremacy and finds altogether inadequate and unsuited to the national life of the new republic. The commercial policy of the Austrian and Hungarian governments ran from north to south, directing trade to Vienna, and separating Slovakia from Bohemia and Moravia; now the commercial policy of Tzecho-Slovakia runs east and west, for the republic, with a total area of more than 55,000 square miles, is more than three times as long as it is wide, and the chief artery of a national railway system, planned to provide unification of all the new national interests, must follow the sun, so to speak, in the direction of greater length.

It is going to be something of a task, this remaking of a railroad system, for it includes remodeling and re-equipping of machine shops, workshops, railway yards, and stations, replenishing materials destroyed by the war, replacing lost and worn-out locomotives and cars, double-tracking

single-track lines, building new lines, and new engines, new cars, and new stations. The program, as now laid out, will provide nearly 400 miles of new track, 1050 new locomotives, and 50,000 new cars, and the sum of money that the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly has appropriated amounts to 6,481,050,000 Tzecho-Slovak crowns, which remains impressive even when one knows that a Tzecho-Slovak crown has a New York exchange value of two cents.

Moroccan Pottery

In Morocco economical people save the lead paper that herbs come wrapped in, and never throw away an old pewter pot or an outworn copper cooking dish or utensil. Such things have their value, and the potters of Fez and Meknes are glad to buy them to glaze their pottery; and to add to the supply the potters are also purchasers of scraps and shavings of brass and copper that would otherwise go to waste in the workshops of Moroccan coppersmiths. White sand from near Meknes also serves the potters for glazing; indeed, except for the use of an imported blue dye, Moroccan pottery is a very exclusive and local industry, for the potter obtains his green dye from an amalgam of lead and copper, his yellow from an earth near Fez, and his black from another kind of earth in the same region. His pottery is fired with "dum," or dwarf palm, for fuel, helped out with otherwise useless olive stones and skins from neighboring oil presses. Outside of Morocco, however, the work of the potters at Fez and Meknes is little known: their plates, dishes, jars, tiles and small lamps of pottery go chiefly to the homes of their own country, where also their curved green tiles are used for roofing. Old Moorish patterns are repeated in the designs, usually painted by hand, and nowadays more and more floor tiles are being exported to France, as well as occasional pieces that find sale as objets d'art. Some day, perhaps, the Moroccan pottery will find a wider world of admirers and users; meantime, it is fortunate for the potters that pewter is the customary Moroccan pot.

Japanese Trade in India

A governmental committee in India has been investigating trade conditions during the war and discovers that Japanese manufacturers and exporters have been following very industriously proverbial wisdom and the ancient phrase-maker who advised people to "make hay while the sun shines." The sun of commercial opportunity for Japan and India was shining because that country, enjoying all the advantages of being one of the allied nations in the world war, suffered in its relation to India from practically none of the disadvantages that destroyed commerce in Europe. The markets of the East were thrown wide open to Japanese products, and now the investigating committee finds Japanese retail stores doing business in "every fair-sized town in India," and in most remote parts of the country individual Japanese located and busy establishing local markets for Japanese products. Throughout the Indian bazaars a long list of cheap and showy articles that used to be "made in Germany" or "made in Austria" are now "made in Japan"; the imports of cotton yarns and piece goods during the year ending March, 1919, had climbed from a total value of \$1,333,421 in the fiscal year 1915 to \$51,828,225; and during the same period the Japanese assumed a good deal of the handling of Indian exports of all kinds to other parts of the world. The Japanese commercial traveler and inquiry agent came in large numbers and the investigation discovered him all over India shrewdly studying the bazaars and their public; also it discovered, although perhaps without much surprise, that Japan dispatched many a commercial mission to India, which did its work quietly and without the formality of being accredited to the Indian Government.

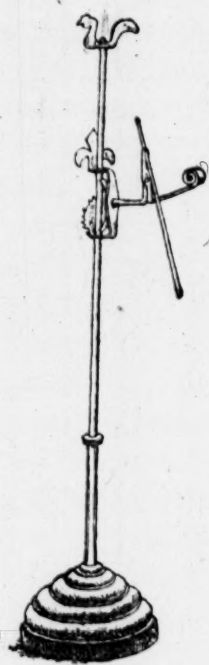
The Brotherhood of Art

An exhibition was held lately in England at the Derby Art Gallery which brought very forcibly to mind the fact that the expressions of art spring from the one fount and have only to be regulated to the varying conditions for which they are required.

Among the most interesting of the exhibits were textile fabrics with designs adapted from patterns used by West African natives, made by native artists. So good were these designs that a critic has recorded that the best patterned cloths for household use which were placed before the discerning army of manufacturers were from designs suggested by these natives of Africa. He finds their work on lines nearer to fundamentals than the British. These goods and others, like the beautiful native Indian cloths shown at the Derby Exhibition, have never before been on the home market, but were exclusively kept for West African and Indian buyers. Now all artistic designs from whatever source are being pressed into service for the ornamentation of what have been before regarded as "common" fabrics. The fine old Turkey red tablecloths, with geometrical patterns allowing of many color-variations in weaving, has taken on a new lease of life with new coloring and new designs. The beautiful arrangements worked out in beads in Africa form a basis for cloths for English cottages. The possibilities of using the art of native tribes in connection with home industries should tend to form a link which will strengthen as time goes on and the respect and admiration for the sister craft becomes mutual. The manufacturer has to become the new missionary and a happy bond of brotherhood may spring up round the cooperative table cloth.

OLD RUSHLIGHT HOLDERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Among the many curiosities belonging to the past, rush clips have a particular attraction for the collector. This is probably due to the fact that

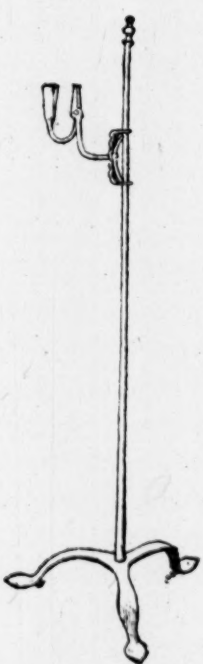


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Standard rushlight holder

no two rush clips are exactly alike. They were made by the local smith, for the most part for the country cottage, farmhouse or servants' hall. They were strictly utilitarian in their character, any ornamentation being mainly confined to a simple spiral twist in the stem, easily effected in the forging, or a little turnery in the wooden foot.

That rushlights were used also in the houses of the great is sufficiently evident from the many references in the works of old writers—"Give me a taper," cries Othello, "get more tapers"; and when Petruchio during the process of taming his shrew insists that the sun is the moon, Catherine, wearied with objecting, exclaims, "Be it moon or sun, or what you please; and if you please, call it a rush candle, henceforth I vow it shall be so for me."

Our good gossip, Gilbert White of Selborne, in one of his illuminating letters addressed to the Hon. Daines Barrington in 1775, refers to the use of rushes in lieu of candles in country districts; recommends their use among the very poor, who are always the worst economists, and who buy a halfpenny candle every evening, which does not burn much longer than two hours, while by burning rushlights, they might have 11 hours' light for the same money. "An experienced old housekeeper assures me," says he,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Rush clip with candle-holder

"that one pound and a half of rushes completely supplies his family the year round, since working people burn no candle in the long days, because they rise and go to bed by daylight."

The employment as an illuminant of the pith of the rush dipped in some sort of grease or tallow, probably dates from time immemorial, though the holders themselves which have come down to us, together with the implements used in the making of the rushlights, mainly belong to the eighteenth century, and there can be no doubt that rushlights were largely used during this period and down to comparatively recent times, side by side with more advanced methods.

The Making of Rushlights

Possibly it may be well, with the help of our good friend of Selborne, to give a short description of the making of these articles. The common soft rush, "Juncus conglomeratus" found in most moist pastures is the proper one for the purpose; this is soaked in water, stripped of its peel and the core or pith allowed to dry in the sun before dipping. For the dipping some address is required, the vessel employed for the purpose is simply a hollow tray standing on three legs and provided with a handle. These objects are occasionally to be picked up in old cottages. To return to the holder or clips. Although as already stated, scarcely any two examples are found alike—these instruments present very little varia-

tion in their type, the principal being that of a pair of pliers or pincers, one arm of which forms the stick or stalk fixed in a stand of either metal or wood, and more often the latter; the other either ends in a spiral shape, or forms a candle socket, and in either case, is sufficiently heavy to grip the rush between the jaws of the pincers. In some instances the grip is effected by means of a small spring.

When the rush was long, a piece of paper or rag was laid upon the table to keep it from being greased by the fall of the rush, about an inch and a half being pulled through at a time; "Mend the rush," the old mother at her needlework would say to one of the children. Cottagers, says Gertrude Jekyll (Old West Surrey) upon going to bed, with extraordinary carelessness, not to say slovenliness, would lay a lighted rush on the edge of an oak chest, or chest of drawers, leaving an inch or so over the edge. It would burn up to the oak and then go out. Edges of old furniture are often found burnt into shall grooves from this practice.

Varieties of Clips

Rush holders of the better sort were often of copper and brass, but, were also of iron, in some instances well shaped and finely engraved. One charming example is in the form of a small pair of spring shears on a vertical stem, fitted into a square base and standing on four feet terminating in foliated ornament, the whole enriched with engraving.

There were also standards, in which the holder is either made to slide upon an upright rod or hang upon a saw-like racket, so as to be used at different heights, a very convenient arrangement for so dim a light. These standards are upon occasions provided also with sockets for candles. Example of both standards



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Rush clip holding rush

and smaller holders may be seen in the Lady Dorothy Nevill collection—Victoria and Albert Museum.

THE OLD HORSE GUARDS CLOCK

Odds and ends of London landmarks are to be found in all parts of the Kingdom, and alas! beyond. The once famous Temple Bar reposes near Fotters Bar. The historical Crosby Hall, which for five centuries proudly stood in Bishopsgate, was transplanted a few years ago—and the old clock at the Horse Guards—there is something to tell of its present home, Digswell Place. From time immemorial this house was Digswell Rectory, hard by the Parish Church, whose records show an unbroken line of incumbents from the thirteenth century, beginning with Guy de Digesne in 1214. The property was never alienated from the church until the year of the war, when it passed into other hands. The new owner showed hospitality to numbers of Australian officers, who were keenly alive to the beauties of an old English country home, but they were delighted to learn that the black-faced clock above the old stables was none other than the famous Horse Guards clock from the headquarters of the London command in Whitehall. They conjured up some of the celebrities who had learned the hour of day from this silent clock, Wellington, Nelson, kings and queens, the once great Tsar of Russia, and others bearing illustrious names. All these and more had gazed upon this clock. The eager mob who love London's pageants and ceremonies—and what more delightful ceremony than the changing of the guard—have looked at the little black clock and counted the moments until the hour arrives. Is it surprising then that the Australians were stirred by the romance woven round the clock? And now that peace once more reigns they talk round their campfires of the days of battle, the days of peace, the days at Digswell Place, when they learned to love an English home and its beauties and associations—will they forget the Horse Guards Clock?

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SUFFRAGE HOPES IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Two European countries are in curiously alike positions regarding woman suffrage. In both France and Italy it remains only for the Senate to pass the equal suffrage amendment for the women to become enfranchised. The reasons for delay, however, are very different and with the advantage apparently on the side of Italy. For the woman suffrage amendment passed by the Italian Lower House last year was prevented from coming before the Senate by the dissolution of that body for other political reasons. Whereas in France the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies has been so far ignored by the Senate.

Dr. Margarita Ancona, president of the 40-year-old woman suffrage association of Italy, who was elected a member of the board of the International Women Suffrage Alliance at the congress of the alliance in June in Geneva, Switzerland, said at that time: "The Italian Senate named for life by the King has promised to pass the amendment as soon as it shall be received and the present Chamber of Deputies has before it no less than three woman suffrage proposals, one by each of the three major political parties. While it is difficult to obtain passage of any measure because of the Socialist obstruction program, we are sure that the chamber will act favorably as well as the Senate and that it will only be a short time until the Italian women have the vote."

Women of Fiume Vote

"The women of Fiume have already been given the vote and whatever the settlement of government difficulties over Fiume that cannot help to hasten the enfranchisement of the rest of the country."

"Our Italian suffrage federation, with groups throughout Italy, has the cooperation of other women's organizations in the campaign, and the political parties are so assured of the speedy enfranchisement of women that two of them have already organized women for the study of citizenship."

"Our women have equality under other laws. There has always been a considerable number in industry, and the war has greatly increased them. We have equal pay for equal work, the same educational and professional opportunities as men and control of our own property save for the amount of our marriage dots. Italy is realizing now that we must have political equality to keep pace with the other nations, for the women of the whole world must be enfranchised alike if they are to meet the calls of service of today."

French Senators Silent

"Senators are so conservative," mourned Madame De Witt de Schlumberger, president of the French General Suffrage Association and first vice-president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in presenting her report at the June congress of the alliance. "If ours would only discuss the suffrage amendment we know they must pass it, but so far they have been absolutely silent. The amendment passed on May 20, 1919, by the French Chamber of Deputies was reported adversely by the Senate commission by a vote of 18 to 27, which we do not regard as fair. The commission was empowered to increase its number and the anti tendencies of new members were ascertained before they were invited to serve. So far the adverse report has not been discussed in the Senate, but the friendly attitude of the government was shown in the appointment as government representative at the congress of Justin Godart, former Undersecretary of France and present leader of our forces in the Chamber of Deputies."

Madame Brunschweig, secretary-general of the French association and editor of the suffrage publication which she was successful in maintaining all during the war, reported to the congress that economic equality laws won by the women during the war are now being repealed. Women are working in many trades even in the metal industries and they are entering the professions in large numbers, 80 women in Paris alone having become lawyers.

"For them we must secure the re-passages of economic protective laws," said Madame Brunschweig, "and we also want to change those provisions of the civil code which maintain that a wife owes obedience to her husband, that she must have permission to bring

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a suit, to defend herself, to become an heir, to give away money during her lifetime, to be guardian, member of a family council or testamentary executrix, to mortgage her goods or to choose a profession."

IDEALS IN COLLEGE SPORT

One of the most remarkable features of Eight's Week for the American at Oxford is the contrast between British and American ideals of sport. The British aim seems to be to provide exercise and recreation for all the students, the American policy, to concentrate effort on the development of the varsity team to the neglect of the physical welfare of the rest of the undergraduates. The one nation emphasizes the individual, the other the team.

The American system is followed at Oxford in the crew races. All energy is directed toward the welding of eight men into one smoothly working machine. To begin with, there is a long preliminary period of severe training. The men are drilled day after day and whipped into form by expert coaches. For a period before the races the men are placed on a special diet. The result, as seen on the river Eight's Week, is a crew fit to stand a tremendous contest and so trained that the eight men row as one. All of this is typical of the system followed by American universities, not only in the crew racing but in football, basketball, and baseball.

What surprises the American at Eight's Week is not the submergence of the individual in the crew but the amount of exercise which the racing boats on the river affords the undergraduate spectators on the bank. He is accustomed to seeing the crowd sitting, or, at most, standing and cheering the team. But the English student, it seems, cannot overlook any opportunity for taking an active part in sport. If he cannot race on the river, he can—and does—race along the towpath, keeping up with his college crew and shouting the name of his college. Sometimes he even encourages his crew by shooting a revolver as he runs. Often the English student comes to the river clad in running shorts—fully prepared to play his individual part in the sport. And he plays it with a will, running, "if his boat isn't bumped, the whole length of the course from the start to the finish, a distance of more than a mile. Even if he cannot pull an oar, he is not deprived of plenty of exercise. The ideal of teamwork is followed on the river and the ideal of exercise for every one is followed on the towpath."

My Coracle

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
It is an ancient little craft, this coracle of mine
Which sails upon the waters wide
Breasting every surging tide
Of life's brave circumstance.

'Tis fashioned on the age old plan
Of woven buoyant withes.
That tested on the currents ride
The streams and water courses,
Bridging the deeps for man.

Each willow strand is like a line
Unto the measure bending
Of thought embodied in the whole,
Its woven length so lending
To the versed coracle.

So spreads my coracle its sail
That, flashes in the sun,
And dipping, dipping, sings "all hail!"
With cheer and faith and golden hopes
Its woven strength is spun.

Careening on, it gayly glides
Riding a crystal sea,
And leaning to the winds and tide
With colors floating high and free,
It sails with faith for me.

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SUFFRAGISTS CALL FOR PARTY ACTION

Record of Republicans Cited by Mrs. Catt, Who Declares Now Is the Time to Redeem Pledge—Leaders Admonished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Is it by prearrangement that the Republicans are falling back on their so-called record of having contributed 29 states to ratification of the federal suffrage amendment and then blocking the whole movement by refusing the one remaining state necessary? That is the question being asked by women all over the United States. Senator Warren G. Harding's reliance on the alleged record of the Republicans on the amendment is sure to prove disastrous to the party as an argument with the woman voter, according to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who added, as she started for Tennessee to confer with suffrage campaigners in that state, that for the Republicans to bring the amendment to within one state of ratification and leave it there was nothing short of betraying the women of the country.

Time for Action

"It is mere lip music to chant that of the 35 ratifying states, 29 have Republican Legislatures," Mrs. Catt said. "It is not enough for Senator Harding to make an effort to secure the thirty-sixth ratification. It is not enough to point to past performances. The Republican Party must finish the task. No woman voter of intelligence can accept the responsibility of Governor Clement and Holcomb as ultimate. Every woman knows that neither of these two men would dare take the stand they have taken unless they were sustained by a leadership superior to their own. They have repudiated Senator Harding's leadership; whose leadership do they follow?" "Senator Harding is about to come before the women voters of the country as the choice of the Republican Party for the next President. His party stands committed to the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment. He stands committed to it, Governor Clement of Vermont refuses to be guided either by him or by the Republican Party. Governor Holcomb of Connecticut likewise refuses.

Duty of the Party

"It is not the local politicians whom the women voters of the country hold responsible for the failure of the Republican Party to complete the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment in time for the women of the 18 unfranchised states to take part in 1920 elections. It is not they who are inviting the votes of the women next November.

"We now pin our faith to the Tennessee and North Carolina prospects. It is true that the Republican Party has a record of nearly five times as many ratifications as the Democratic. It is just as true that without the thirty-sixth state that record is like a great tall without a kite. Apparently, it is the Democrats who must supply the kite. Well, let North Carolina and Tennessee ratify, and no power on earth can stop the effect on women's minds of the contribution of the thirty-sixth state. Thirty-five ratifications mean 35 ratifications. Thirty-six ratifications mean women enfranchised.

"If the Republican leaders halt the amendment at the point where it stands today, they invalidate their appeal to the women voters. If the Democrats lift the amendment into complete ratification, their claim on the woman voter will be immeasurably strengthened."

Record Is Summarized

The association has issued a statement urging the Republican National Committee to consider the whole truth about the party's "glorious record on suffrage," saying that although there are those who are insisting on leaving the suffrage question where it will make the most trouble for all concerned, the public is entitled to know the whole truth. The statement charges

that the group of senators alleged to have determined to push Senator Harding forward as the Republican presidential candidate was the identical group which formerly prevented the submission of the federal suffrage amendment and now prevents ratification. The statement continues:

"It would be a crucial mistake for the Republican Party to rest on its suffrage record as one of sufficient glory to compel the allegiance of voting women. That record is not so glorious as some of its leaders think. "It was the Republican Party that was in control of Congress for a generation, during which Republican legislatures in dozens of states refused to allow the question to go to the voters on referendum, and Congress refused to submit the suffrage amendment. As a result our one-time mother country, Great Britain, and our neighbor Canada enfranchised their women some time ago, while here in the United States American women stand aghast at the growing rumor that the Republican Party deliberately intends to repudiate its pledges and delay yet longer the final extension of suffrage to women.

"At this present moment the public is believing in the sincerity and the honor of the majority, but if the majority finds no way to carry out its own will and its own pledges within its own party, then the public is driven to conclude that it yields because it so desires."

PILGRIM MEMORIAL PLANS DEVELOPED

Nation-Wide Exercises During December Will Inaugurate Tercentenary Program—Three Committees Will Be Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An educational program costing more than \$100,000 to portray "the Pilgrims' arrival, their virtues and characteristics, hardships, self-denial, wonderful perseverance, and their unswerving and all-abiding faith in God," will be inaugurated with nation-wide observances on December 21, 1920, to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The official character of the anniversary is threefold, the national government participating through the appointment by Congress and President Wilson of a commission composed of senators and congressmen, 11 in number, known as the United States Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, a Massachusetts State commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, composed of five members, with Louis K. Liggett as chairman, and the official national committee composed of prominent men from all the states, composing the Plymouth Pilgrim Tercentenary Committee, of which Dr. Charles W. Elliot of Harvard University is president.

The federal government has appropriated \$300,000 for use by the federal commission, the State of Massachusetts has set aside \$325,000 for a memorial building and the national committee has approved a plan whereby a minimum of \$300,000 will be raised.

All of the American patriotic societies will also participate, chief among which are: The Society of Mayflower Descendants, The Pilgrim Society, The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, The Patrons and Founders of America, The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, The Society of the Cincinnati, The Old Guard of New York, The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, The National Military Society, and university and college fraternities and sororities, historical and genealogical societies, civic and industrial bodies and the American Legion.

At Plymouth a memorial sea wall about Plymouth harbor will be built by the federal and state commissions, which will also replace Plymouth Rock in its first position on the sea front, and mark over 40 historic spots figuring in Pilgrim and colonial history with bronze tablets.

One of the chief features of the educational program will be pageantry depicting events, employing 1000 actors and including 200 Indians.

FLORIDA MAY ACT ON SUFFRAGE LAW

Sentiment Said to Be Strong in Favor of Amendment to Federal Constitution and Ratification Believed Probable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PENSACOLA, Florida—Notwithstanding that George H. Wilder, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, has expressed the opinion that a special session of the Florida Legislature to pass on the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment is not likely, and that Gov. Sidney J. Catts is said to have told the suffragists he would not call a special session unless shown that sentiment had changed since the last session, many politicians and members of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association believe that Florida will be called upon to ratify the amendment and will do so within the next few months.

In spite of the liquor interests and the fact that a few of the newspapers have aligned themselves against equal suffrage, the sentiment for the franchise for women is strong in the State. Florida was the first southern State to give its women the vote, the little town of Fellsmere, St. Lucie County, in 1915 granting equal municipal suffrage. Two years later the same right was granted in several other charter towns of Florida. In St. Petersburg, one of these towns, women took a prominent part in the last municipal election in that city, a greater per cent registered women voters going to the polls to vote than men.

Two of the cities which have given women the vote, West Palm Beach and St. Petersburg, have made tremendous gains in population during the past 10 years, leading every other city in Florida, with the exception of Miami, where the leading afternoon newspaper is strongly pro-suffrage.

Suffrage Victory Foreseen

Ratification of Amendment by State of Tennessee Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Suffrage leaders in charge of the whirlwind campaign for the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment declared on Sunday that they look for the prompt ratification of the equal suffrage law when the Tennessee Legislature convenes in special session on August 9. The efforts of the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates on behalf of ratification are calculated to prove a strong asset in the hands of suffrage workers.

A poll of the Tennessee Legislature just concluded shows up to date the following situation:

Senate: Membership 33, necessary majority 17, pledged 11, noncommittal 3, opposed 17. Leaving six to get and 18 still unheard from.

House: Membership 99, necessary majority 50, pledged 34, noncommittal 3, opposed 3, leaving 16 to get and 59 still unheard from.

GARMENT WORKERS TO RUN UNION SHOPS

NEW YORK, New York—Profiteering in the women's garment industry will be fought with union-owned shops, factories and stores by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, it became known when officials of the union announced that it has a committee at work laying the foundation for the first group of union-owned factories, which are expected to be in operation by next spring.

These factories are to be established, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, international president, to demonstrate that the workers can be paid first-class wages, work less hours and enjoy better working conditions than they are now getting and reap a "reasonable profit" from their product and still sell it considerably under the regular market price.

The union proposes to sell its output to consumers through their own stores. The first group of six factories will be established in New York, together with a number of union stores, union officials said. Others will be located in Chicago and Philadelphia.

FARMING VIEWED AS A RECREATION

Governor Coolidge Finds It "More Invigorating Than Golf and Fully as Remunerative"

PLYMOUTH, Vermont—Work on the farm is a real and productive recreation for the man of the city, according to Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Republican nominee for Vice-President, who is spending his vacation at his father's farm with Mrs. Coolidge and their two sons, John and Calvin.

The farm, a hilly one situated at the top of Plymouth notch, consists of more than 200 acres, partly wooded and partly cultivated. Long meadows of hay and oats are banked with fruit trees, heavily laden with sweet Vermont apples and juicy plums. The farmhouse, sandwiched between the Plymouth cheese factory and the home of Governor Coolidge's aunt, Mrs. J. J. Wilder, is a cozy New England home white with swining green blinds.

The Governor has risen at 6 o'clock every morning since his arrival on July 4. He usually puts on his grandfather's togs, consisting of an old flannel shirt, denim trousers and old-fashioned cowhide boots, made at the Plymouth tannery in 1858. He recites with interest the history of the boots. They were made for his grandfather when he was elected to the Legislature at Montpelier in 1858, and he wore them continually throughout the session. Governor Coolidge wears them now when he "tinkers" around the farm.

A frock coat which the Governor wears when in the fields is a relic of his grandfather's days. It is of denim and slides over the head like an army shirt and is not unlike the frocks worn by artists. By way of adding to his hearty appetite for the country cooking prepared by his father's housekeeper, the Governor frequently goes into the meadows before the mist has cleared and mows a good-sized corner of the field before the breakfast bell rings. He says it is much more invigorating than golf and fully as remunerative, although he humorously adds that "some chaps make more at golf than they would at farming."

There is a large wood pile in front of the house. Most of its was originally chopped for stove wood but several chunks were left for the open fire place. When the Governor's father returned from a fishing trip recently, he found all the larger pieces splintered into kindling and learned that "Cal" had spent a part of the forenoon lustily swinging the axe. The Governor's father has been town constable for 40 years and a member of the Legislature for nearly as long. Governor Coolidge first learned of the nomination of Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic ticket, the day after the nominations were made. The stage driver, driving the old fashioned stage from Lurlew to Woodstock, brought the news from Ludlow. It was nearly a day old then. The Governor had no statement to make regarding the Democratic selections. When asked for one he said significantly that he was preparing his speech for the notification ceremonies at Northampton, July 27. He expected to stay at his father's farm until about July 23.

POLAND'S FRONTIER NOT ESTABLISHED

This Greatly Delays Her Progress, Says United States Ambassador—People Are Struggling Against Great Odds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Among the more vital of Poland's problems generally overlooked in the United States, according to Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Poland, speaking at the inaugural luncheon of the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New York City, is the fact that Poland has practically no settled frontiers. Until such boundaries are established she is unable to dispose of the rich natural resources of Silesia-Teschén, Galicia and the great forests of the east. This matter, Mr. Gibson pointed out, does not rest in her hands. She is waiting for plebiscites, for a new Russia to merge out of chaos, with whom she can conclude agreements concerning her eastern frontiers; meantime she is doing her best to maintain orderly government within the limits held by the Polish armies.

"Poland has a costly war on her eastern frontier," he said, "and some of us think she is fighting the battles of the world when she is fighting the Bolsheviks."

People Said to Be Working Hard

The financial situation is difficult, but he was confident that with the success of the loan, the reestablishment of exports and the resumption of industry, it would be straightened out. The devastation of the country by four years of war with armies sweeping backward and forward over the land, deliberately destroying it, burning down houses and villages and allowing the fields to become overgrown with brush and even young forests, is inconceivable, he said.

"The Polish people have gone back to work like a lot of ants," he added. "They are living in holes in the ground, in old trenches, in dugouts, subsisting on grass and roots of trees, with occasional beets and turnips, while they rebuild the old homes, and bring the fields back under cultivation."

Concerning the charge that the Poles were supposed to be very aggressive, Mr. Gibson said that when he went to Poland there was not a mile of frontier that was not held by some active enemy. By patient work and

constructive statesmanship, General Pilsudski and Mr. Paderewski got the Germans to withdraw their troops; effected an armistice with the Lithuanians; submitted their troubles with the Czechs first to arbitration, then to plebiscite, and turned the Ukrainians into active friends, who are now fighting side by side with them against the Bolsheviks. And all the frontiers are now held by customs guards, he added, with not a Polish soldier except on the Bolshevik front.

Charge of Imperialism Not Credited

As for the charge of militarism, Mr. Gibson thought that, since the Poles have waited 150 years for the chance to march in a Polish army under their own flag, they might be forgiven a little enthusiasm about it. The charge of imperialism he dismissed as the clamoring of a small group not representing the government or the people, to which no attention is paid in Poland.

"Both the government and the people have made it clear repeatedly that they realize, just as a matter of sound common sense, the thing for them to do is to set up an effective government within a territory that is Polish, not only historically, but in the desire to be governed from Warsaw. They also realize that if they support the neighboring peoples, like the Lithuanians, and the White Russians, and Ukrainians, with sympathy and active aid, the natural tendency will be in time for these peoples to turn to Poland with support and co-operation. It will be establishing a group that will be strong with the strength that comes from the willingness of all the people involved, and not from the domination of unwilling nations," said Mr. Gibson.

While Poland was practically a wilderness when he first went there a little more than a year ago, he said, an orderly government is now maintained, also a steadily improving railway system, and a system of food distribution. He felt confident that Poland will overcome all obstacles and establish herself as a center of orderly government.

NEWS PRINT STILL GOING OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
LIVERMORE FALLS, Maine—Not all the tremendous amount of newspaper that collected here during the last winter has left the local plant of the International Paper Company, although great train loads have been leaving the town at intervals all the spring and summer. Production is expected to keep up throughout the summer, as pulp is coming in regularly from the lake region and New Brunswick. Any shutdown will be temporary and due to low water at the mills.

COAL PRICES FAST OUTSTRIP WAGES

Consulting Economist for Mine Workers Prepares Figures Showing Large Margin of Profits From Sale of Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Wages have not kept pace with many other factors determining price in the coal industry, according to figures made public by the mine workers in connection with the arbitration proceedings now under way before President Wilson's anthracite coal commission, through which it is designed to settle the wage controversy between miners and operators in the anthracite fields.

W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the United Mine Workers of America, has prepared statistics showing that for all sizes of coal the labor cost per ton advanced from \$1.59 to \$2.71 between 1914 and 1920, or 70.5 per cent. Supplies advanced 119.4 per cent and general expense 50 per cent. The total mine cost advanced 74.1 per cent, the operators' margin 62.5 per cent, and his sales realization 72.3 per cent. The sales agent's margin, however, increased no less than 67.4 per cent, and the selling price at the mine 116.5 per cent.

Freight rates to Washington advanced 29.5 per cent, Washington being taken as a typical city and the cost to the retailer \$2.2 per cent. The retailer's margin advanced 88.3 per cent, and the cost to the consumer 78.7 per cent.

The factors entering into the price of a ton of coal, averaging all sizes are now as follows:

Labor, \$2.71; supplies, 68 cents; general expense, 51 cents; operator's margin, 65 cents; sales agent's margin, \$1.62; freight rate \$2.43; retailer's margin \$2.29.

Other tables prepared by Mr. Lauck for a common domestic coal to be sold in typical Atlantic seaboard cities show variations in retailers' margins and in freight rates, but otherwise the conditions are similar.

THREAT OF POGROM ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Jewish Committee has notified the State Department in Washington of the receipt of information that a pogrom against the Jews of Lemberg, Galicia, is threatened by the ring-leaders of the anti-Semitic disorders of November 1918. The committee says the information came from reliable sources abroad.

HERE AND THERE AT HARRODS

HERE, an American woman trying on an English motor coat—there, her daughter gossiping on what's what in gloves—father and son deserting the girls for the golf department—luncheon in the Georgian, and then severally, father looking over Chesterton's latest, mother going into raptures over Chippendale's earliest, daughter sampling sweetmeats or the bouquet of a new perfume, and son—alone and acting suspiciously—in the flower shop.

HARRODS LTD.
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STUDY OF GERMAN
POLITICAL AFFAIRSNo Permanent Way Out of Con-
fused Political Situation Seen
at Present and Political Truce
Appears Only TemporaryBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—As indicated in the cables sent to The Christian Science Monitor, the elections which have just been held in Germany instead of producing that stability and repose which are such essential preliminary conditions to the task of reconstruction, have occasioned a condition of chaos and confusion and may even lead later to a violent upheaval.

One may presume, however, that as a result of laborious negotiations, which have taken place, some solution will be reached but it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that no permanent way out of the present crisis will be reached, no gleam of daylight to mark the end of the dark labyrinth which Germany now traverses will be seen until and unless new elections are held. The utmost that can be hoped for in the meantime is that the opposition parties—that is the extreme right and the extreme left—may agree to call a truce in the political struggle to enable a temporary coalition government drawn up in the case of the last government from members of the Moderate Socialist Party, the Democrats, and the Center to send delegates to the conference at Spa. If that course is adopted the clash of parties may be postponed for a few weeks and even until the end of the summer.

Election Returns Analyzed

An analysis of the election returns and a comparison of the position of parties at present with their position in the last Parliament enables a very clear idea of the confused political situation at present prevailing to be formed.

At the elections held in Germany on January 19, 1919, 30,400,341 German men and women voted, and out of these votes 11,509,948 went to the Moderate Socialist or Social Democrat Party.

Center or Roman Catholic Party 5,980,216
Democratic Party 5,641,825
German Nationalist Party 3,121,479
Independent or Extreme Socialists 2,317,290
German Peoples Party 1,538,167
Other parties 484,848

As a result of that distribution of votes the position of parties in the last Parliament was as follows:

Members
Moderate Socialists 163
Center Party 91
Democrats 75
German Nationalists 44
German Peoples Party 19
Independent or Extreme Socialists 22
Other parties 7

Former Majority 237 Votes

The three parties first mentioned constituted the coalition government with a voting power in Parliament of 239 as against a united opposition of 92 or a majority of 237 votes.

At the elections just held, about 25,000,000 votes were cast—only approximate figures can as yet be given—in the following fashion:

Majority Socialists 5,580,000
Independent Socialists 4,800,000
German Nationalists 3,666,000
Peoples Party 3,540,000
Center Party 3,480,000
Democrats 2,160,000
Christian Federalists 1,280,000
Communists 400,000

On the basis of the proportional representation system the strength of the various parties in the New National Assembly will be approximately as follows:

Social Democrats 111
Independent or Extreme Socialists 80
Roman Catholics or Center Party Members 67
German Nationalist Party 65
German Peoples Party 61
Democrats 45
Christian Federalists 21
Communists 2
Other parties 9

Position Not So Bad

As against a voting strength in the last Parliament of 239 members the old coalition parties will have a voting power in the new one of only 223 whereas a united opposition of 238 could on occasion confront them. As a matter of fact the situation is not quite as desperate as the apparent facts suggest for the so-called Christian Federalists are in effect the Bavarian members of the Center Party who broke away because of the centralist policy it pursued.

The "Centralists" profess themselves ready to join forces with the parent body and the consequent transfer of the 21 votes involved would thus give the Coalition a majority in Parliament of 25 votes.

In countries where the parliamen-

tary system is deeper rooted than in Germany even a majority as low as 25 votes would not prevent statesmen forming a government, but in Germany where the hostility of the middle classes to that system has grown rather than diminished since the revolution and where moreover party passions run high and the loss of the war and economic difficulties have accentuated class divisions, no ministry could hope to resist the violent pressure of the two extreme forces without having had convincing proof of popular support.

Coalition Loses Support

The elections, in spite of their indecisive character, clearly show that the old coalition government, for reasons which need not now be examined, has not got popular support and a ministry on the lines of that which existed during the last Parliament is clearly out of the question.

At the present moment the following combinations are most discussed:

1. Provisional government formed by old coalition parties with the consent of opposition in order to enable Germany to be represented at Spa.

2. Coalition bourgeois government, consisting of the Nationalist, the Peoples Party, the Center and the Democrats.

3. Coalition government, consisting of the Social Democrats, the Democrats, the Center and the Independent or Extreme Socialists.

4. Same combination with substitution of Bourgeois Peoples Party for Extreme Socialists.

5. Government of officials and experts not in Parliament.

CAMPAIGN PROPOSED
TO AID IMMIGRATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario.—Intent upon carrying out the ideals of the United Farmers of Ontario, most of which have been incorporated into the farmers' political reform, the Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has announced his plans to stimulate agricultural production through the intermediary of a "carefully sifted" immigration policy. His purpose is to introduce an entirely new system of rural credits, during the next session of the Legislature, the details of which he has not, however, yet disclosed.

The Minister announces his intention of touring Europe next year with the view to organizing a chain of immigration agencies, through which a publicity propaganda will be disseminated. In discussing the situation in Ontario, the Hon. Mr. Doherty points to the big rural depopulation. This he ascribes to the fallacious ideal which has developed, whereby every effort has been to erect "big chimneys" rather than plow the virgin soil. His aim, Mr. Doherty now declares, is to reestablish the rural communities on an equal plane with the urban districts, economically, socially, and educationally.

FORMER SOLDIERS EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—With a total of 18,330 returned soldiers given employment up to June 30, 1920, the Canadian Pacific Railway has achieved what its officials consider a remarkable record. When any man in the service of the company sailed for voluntary service overseas, he carried with him not only credit for six months' pay, but also the promise of a position awaiting his return, of equal value to the one he left. That promise was kept. Moreover the company's scale of pay was raised during the war to correspond with the increased cost of living, and reemployment in the same position in most cases meant reemployment at a higher rate of salary. Not only was the door wide open to the company's returned men, but for all new openings preference has been given to returned men in general; so that whereas the railway's obligation covered only the 7000 who applied for reinstatement, out of the 11,000 who went overseas, its actual record has been the employment of over 18,000 former service men, or more than 20 per cent of the total pay roll.



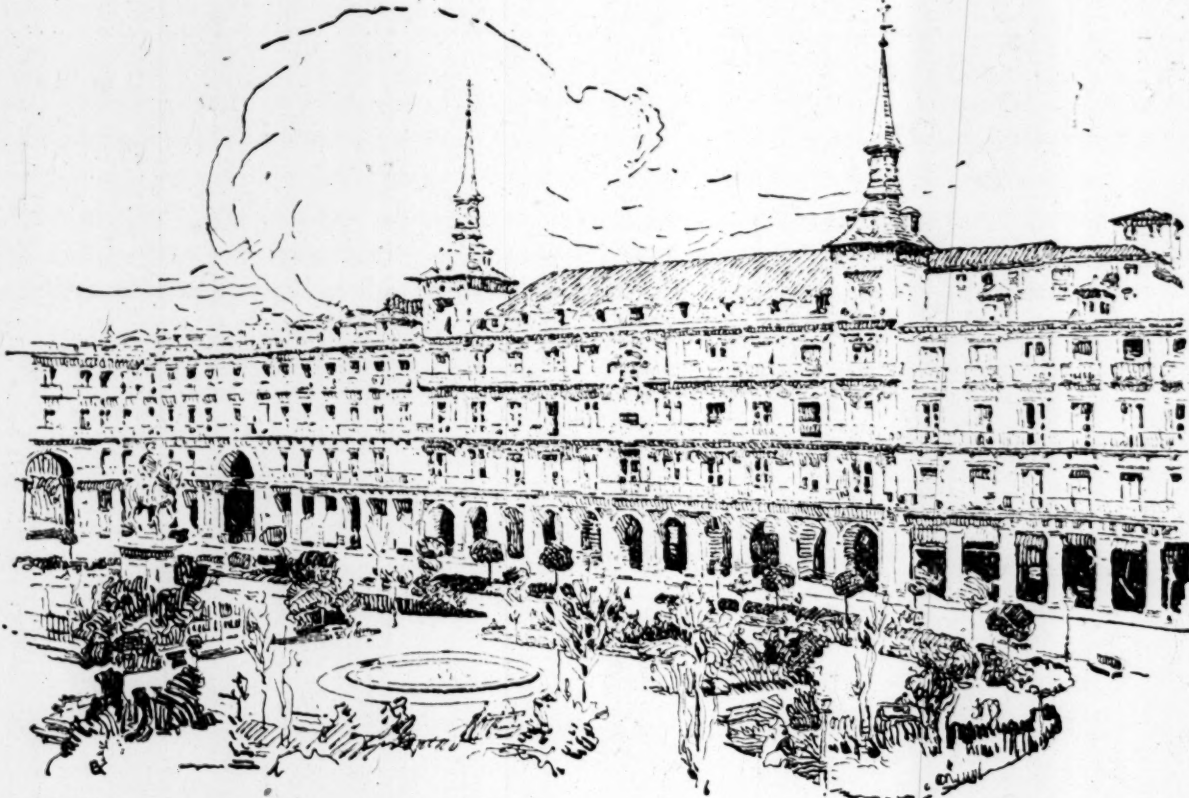
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The Plaza Mayor, Madrid, Spain

THE PLAZA MAYOR
OF MADRIDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

Sooner or later the wandering European or American, who in some aimless half inquisitive mood goes perambulating in and out through the streets of Madrid in that casual way by which one absorbs more knowledge of the life of a people and a city than in any other, comes suddenly upon the Plaza Mayor and is vastly interested forthwith.

Few people ever go really to look for the Plaza Mayor. It is indeed mentioned in the guide books, but not in any very encouraging way. Some details are given of its historical past, but one is led to believe that the Plaza Mayor has no real present and the Madrilenians themselves, if you ask them of it, do not recommend any journey in that direction. So one never sets out from a hotel or morning to go straight to the Plaza Mayor.

It makes no difference. Anyone who lingers in Madrid for a week and walks about is sure to stumble upon it, even though it is tucked away in what appears to be a somewhat obscure spot. Walking up the Calle Mayor, perhaps, from the Puerta del Sol, no doubt making direction for the royal palace or from that vantage point on the edge of the cliff whence there is a vast prospect across the elusive Manzanares is supposed to be, one is tempted by the look of an enticing arch in a side street on the left

to turn that way for a moment—and behold the Plaza Mayor! Or coming up the hill by the Atocha it is the same, and so in other directions, until it seems that veritably this Plaza Mayor has something attractive about it. Of course the indefatigable Madrid street cars that go everywhere, wheeling in and out of the most unexpected places, squeak their way all round this old Plaza and dodge out again through one of the big gateways which occur each side.

Resort of the "Gente"

Once in the Plaza Mayor you do not always realize the circumstances, if you have come upon it thus accidentally, for the signs on the walls seriously inform you that this is really the Plaza de la Constitución. But soon, knowing that the Plaza Mayor is the favorite resort of the "gente," or what might be called the common people, it grows upon you that this is the place. There in the middle of it stands high the famous equestrian statue of Philip III, which was modeled from a painting by Giovanni da Bologna and cast at Florence. Once it stood in the Casa de Campo but in the time of our fathers the Madrilenians came to the conclusion that it would be better here, and it is the sort of statue that even those who concern themselves little with such things are inclined to sit down opposite and think upon. For it is considered to be one of the finest things of its kind in existence, though the observer may consider it the most ridiculous, though it is not so. The horse in the case has the appearance of having made a meal of everything that was to be found in the adjacent markets and shops; some say it looks

like a prize cow. However, it appears that this bulging appearance of the animal was the characteristic of the breed, whereupon the observer reflects that this surely should have been a case for artistic license and a little thinning. Round about the base of this strange but impressive monument the children gambol with their toy balloons and many other playthings, and the "gente" walk about lazily in the sun. On holidays and feast days the plaza is filled with people of every description except the aristocratic; here they gossip and make merry, tell the news, and make purchases of innumerable trifles of every description that are offered by the itinerant vendors. Its aspect changes with the seasons; at Christmas it is the scene of many seasonable delights. Along the level all round the square are arcades and here are shops at which are sold

all manner of cheap things. A few are food shops, but most of them deal in cheap jewelry, pistols, toys and the like. One wonders again why so many pistols should be thus offered for sale when it is against the law to carry them, and again what new enthusiasm for counting the hours as they pass by should lead the humbler Spaniards to need such a remarkable assortment of cheap watches of Swiss, German, and American manufacture as are here displayed. Rarely has one ever seen such a strange and extensive display. Here, as hardly anywhere else, one obtains an insight into the curious tastes of the minor Madrilenios.

For Deep Reflections

But this is a plaza for deep reflections of another kind, for there is not a square in Europe with such a remarkable and varied history, no, not even excepting the Place de la Concorde. First we gaze upon the strange Casa Panaderia, which occupies the whole of one side of the square and is so called because originally it was a bakehouse when it was set up by the town authorities near the end of the sixteenth century. About 80 years afterward it was rebuilt, and then it was adorned with frescoes which are still in a fine state of preservation and give this exterior a peculiar interest.

The Plaza Mayor has fallen from a grand estate, for from these balconies where now on the sunny days the white linen dries in the sun, kings and princes, queens and princesses once stood to watch festivals and entertainments of many kinds, for the Plaza Mayor was first fashioned as a place for shows of the grandest kind. Charles the First of England, when he was Prince of Wales and sought a Spanish bride, the Infanta Maria, was here present at a most brilliant tournament. The grandees and great ladies of Spain assembled to do him honor here, and the King of Spain himself led one of the 10 quadrillas. A thin partition on that famous occasion separated the Prince from the Infanta. Once there was a court festival in the plaza that lasted 40 days and cost 3,000,000 pesetas. Tournaments, horse races, autos da fé happened in this old square, and always there were the great of Spain to watch them from those balconies from which the washing is now hung to dry. Four thousand people could be lodged in the houses, and it is said that no fewer than 50,000 could be accommodated in the square. Truly tremendous has been the past of the Plaza Mayor, and looking upon it now in these simple days one feels again that transient is the glory of places as of persons, and so do the mighty fall.

DAIL EIREANN AND
NEW CORK COUNCILBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The first meeting of the new Rural District Council of Cork, took place recently when a resolution was passed unanimously that the council would henceforth acknowledge the authority of Dail Eireann as the duly elected government of the Irish people, and that it would give effect to all decrees promulgated by Dail Eireann in so far as they affected the council. Copies of the resolution were to be forwarded to the Dail for submission to foreign governments, and the council directed that copies should also be sent to the House of Representatives of the United States of America and to the governments of Europe. The new rural councils and boards of guardians in South Tipperary, at their first meeting, declared allegiance to Dail Eireann, and ordered copies of the minutes to be sent to that body. Several of the chairmen elected were former prisoners recently released from Wormwood Scrubs.

Out of 33 county councils in Ireland, Sinn Fein has captured 29 in the elections just concluded. The most remarkable feature of the entire contest is the defeat of Carsonism in Tyrone, where the Unionists will be 11 against a Nationalist-Sinn Fein combination of 17; and in Fermanagh, where 13 of a similar group hold a majority of 4 over the Unionists. This practically cuts two counties out of the northeast "preserve" and in only four counties, namely Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh and Down, will the Unionists have a working majority.

Incidents of general disorder and opposition to the home government continue almost daily. Among those of recent occurrence may be cited the following: A notice was found posted on the general post office letter box and the inland revenue office at Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, in these terms:

"Irish Republican Army, Brigade Headquarters, North Roscommon."

"Notice is hereby given that all intercourse of any kind whatsoever between citizens of the Irish republic and that portion of the army of occupation known as the Royal Irish Constabulary, is forbidden, and that a general boycott of the said force is ordered; and that all persons infringing this order will be included in the said boycott."

"By order, COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY. June 10, 1920."

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Fancy Dress Voiles
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—Before this sale was announced we made doubly sure we had done all in our power to bring the season's most fashionable fabrics before you at a price unequalled for LOWNESS.

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LE GOLLIWOGG

This new parfum de luxe has been taken up by the smart set of Paris. Gay, philosophical Golliwogg with upstanding black hair; tiny black feet and hands clasping his little labeled "corporation." It is a surprising gift, first the dull black and gold box; take off the lid and four sides of the box fall apart—and in a richly upholstered interior of cerise satin the Golliwogg bottle smiles at one. The perfume is penetratingly sweet but with a tang saving it from insipidity. Originated by Vigny, Paris. Exclusively at Meier & Frank's in Portland. Priced \$7.50.

"Plein Soleil" is another delightful Paris perfume—surely of the "open sunshine," in such a richly simple bottle that it makes one think of a jewel. Priced \$6.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK WEST
ONE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Diana Jumps on a "Rock"

"Now where," inquired Miss Applebee, quickly counting the cows as, chewing their cud, and switching their tails, they filed into the milking shed, "is Corinne? I declare, I don't believe that cow intends to come in nights unless I send a special messenger after her. Well, Diana MacDonald, I guess it's your turn. Run up in the pasture, will you, and invite Her Ladyship to come home?"

Miss Applebee, much to Diana's amusement, seldom spoke to her without calling her by her whole name. "It's too picturesque to leave any of it out," declared that pleasant farmer lady. "And anyway after you get started on it, you can't stop it, at least I can't—any more than you could stop water running down hill. And it sounds like you, child, just as my name does like me. Harriet Applebee! Wouldn't you guess just by the sound of it that I always knew how to raise sheep and run a milk farm? There, now, run along, will you, that's a dear."

And, indeed, Diana was only too glad of the excuse to take the extra trip to the other side of the lovely, smiling Pennsylvania farm. The sun had not yet gone down: deep in her heart the little girl could hardly blame the tardy Corinne for preferring to stay out in the fragrant, peaceful pasture to coming down to the stable with her mates. "I'll get her, Miss Applebee," Diana promised cheerfully; "and if you and Dan have the rest all milked when we get down, I'll milk Corinne while you get supper." Diana didn't mean to be vain about her new accomplishment of milking; she only felt a great satisfaction that she was at last able to do it so thoroughly that neither Dan nor Miss Applebee had to follow after her to see that it was properly done.

"All right," agreed Miss Applebee busily, and Diana set off down the lane.

Corinne was not in the lower field. She had not, then, as Diana hoped, come down part way with the others and loitered a little behind. She was not at the brook; she was not in the clump of woods on the side of it. Busily Diana explored, making sure that she neglected no place where the belated cow might have strayed. "Corinne," she called once or twice, and then laughed as she realized that the new member of the herd had not been at Miss Applebee's long enough to learn her ornamental name, and that she had been bought from a farmer who called all of his cows "Boss." So Diana tried this, and then stopped and listened, but there was no answering clumping through the underbrush.

The only thing to do apparently was to keep on into the upper pasture. Corinne had evidently decided to camp out for the night. Diana had to laugh as she thought of the lone cow placidly making up her mind to keep the stars and fireflies company, instead of taking the journey down to be milked. It was half a mile further to the upper pasture; as she neared the top of the hill, the sun went down so suddenly that it was like a candle that had been put out. Only a warm reddish glow remained in the sky. This troubled Diana not at all; she knew her way about on the farm where she had spent every happy summer for a number of years. But even the sure-footed little girl in the world can't see in the dark, and presently, having searched in vain over all of the pasture, Diana had reluctantly to give up the hunt.

"She must be here somewhere, but she doesn't mean to help me to find her," Diana told herself. "I wish I had my flashlight. Well, I guess I'll have to go back without her. Perhaps Dan will come up with the lantern," and she turned to go back down the hill.

Suddenly she laughed. "Why, it's right here I was standing that time last summer when the sheep took my white sneakers for a pile of salt and tried to lick them. Poor little Woolly, I guess he didn't care for the taste of white dressing. I do believe there's the very rock I was standing on. It was right on this rise." And Diana put her feet together, crouched a little, and jumped for it.

She landed on it, too, and on her feet, but only for a moment. They slipped out from under her on something as smooth and slippery as the horsehair sofa in Miss Applebee's parlor.

With a spring, the "rock" scrambled to its feet and started on a run down the hill. As soon as she could stop laughing, Diana started after "it," but Corinne never stopped in her hurried career down the hillside. Once having made up her mind that she preferred the shelter of the shed to being unceremoniously jumped on by a little girl, she let nothing stand in the way of her getting there. She was in the stall munching her evening meal when Diana pelted merrily in.

"She came in on the run," remarked Dan, shaking his head. "I say, Diana, it isn't right to hurry a cow like that. You needn't jump on her so hard even if she is late."

"I didn't jump on her," began Diana indignantly, then to Dan's surprise she went off into a peal of laughter. "Well, anyway," she amended, "if I did jump on her I didn't mean to. And I won't ever do it again."

Driftwood

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

This stick of driftwood by the sea, What stories it could tell If it could only say to me The things it knows so well.

Stories of an island big, With shining far-off shores, Where such different children dig, In their out of doors.

Have they seen this stick of wood? Did they speak up to it? How I wish it really could Talk a little bit!



"At the door on summer evenings sat the little Hiawatha"

Friends We Met in Camp

Here we are on Lake McDougall, Peter, the Captain, and I. We're no longer an uncle and aunt, and a school-boy nephew out from England, but we're three adventurers alone in the wilds.

Lake McDougall is the best lake of all. It must be about six miles long, and just think of it, there are pine trees hundreds of years old and over so many of them 200 feet high. They tower up above the other trees like giants.

Our camp's on a sand bar right at the edge of the water and behind our strip of sand are silver birch and pine trees and spruces and cedars, all just as close as they can grow. Everything's in apple-pie order around the camp. The Captain says its only "greenhorns" who are uncomfortable and have things in a uncomfortable round their camp.

We've made a bully fireplace of flat stones which we picked up on the beach, with forked sticks on each side and a bar across them to hang the pots on. You know—just the kind you see pictures of in the Scouts' book. Cooking's the grandest fun when you can do it out of doors. We all enjoy it and we all have our specialties. The Captain cooks the bacon, Peter stirs the porridge with a stick, and I make the pancakes. Pancakes are tricky things. Your mixture must be just right. If it's too thick the finished product has a strong family resemblance to leather. If it's too thin you can't turn them, but—once you know how to get it right then your services are very much in request.

Every morning while we're at breakfast a big hawk, an osprey I think, goes sailing across the lake over our heads. The minute one of us sees him there's a call for the glasses and then we take turns and watch him wheeling and vol-planing in a way to make an airman wish to imitate him.

Pretty soon after the osprey comes an heron, with his great flapping gray wings. Once we got very close to a young heron. He was in a marshy swamp at the edge of the river, and as we paddled up toward him, he just lazily spread his great wings and flapped a little further ahead of us and settled down again. That happened three times, and then he evidently decided it wasn't altogether a satisfactory business and wondered whether he wouldn't let us go by. We paddled up quietly and he didn't look so very big as he stood on one leg with his wings tucked up. Through the glasses we saw each feather and his bright eyes and his pink beak, and then, just as we were almost along side of him, he decided we might not be pleasant company after all, so he stretched those enormous gray wings with their thin edge of black and flew across us over our heads. However, we'd made a fairly good study of young master heron before he went.

The heron is great fun. The time to see them is the evening. They all seem to take a swim out toward the middle of the lake and then turn and go back, and they often beat the water with their tails, not as a signal, so far as we could see, but just for sport. They don't all live in beaver dams but sometimes one family lives alone in a house and their houses are built on the edge of the water. From the outside all you can see is a big rather untidy pile of sticks, but there's a way into it under the water, and it must be very comfortable once you get into their parlors, because the beavers are so clever they'd never be content with anything less than the best.

The very day we had such a good look at the heron, we had a funny adventure with a beaver. Generally they are shy and if you happen to disturb them in the middle of their swim they will duck and swim to land under water, but this fellow was very brave; he turned and swam after our canoe when we ventured too close to his house. We thought we heard his babies making funny little squeaky noises inside and guessed that they were the reason why he was so bold.

Once I'm back at school, what a lot I'll have to tell the other boys. Deer we see every day, porcupine pretty often, they seem to be the only animals in the woods who are slow, and of course they don't need to hurry. We heard the wolves howling last night, and if only I see a bear before I go home it will be splendid.

Little Hiawatha

At the door on summer evenings Sat the little Hiawatha; Heard the whisperings of the pine-trees,

Heard the lapping of the water, Sounds of music, words of wonder: "Minne-wawa!" said the pine-trees; "Mudway-aushka!" said the water. Saw the fire-fly, Wah-wah-taysee. Flitting through the dusk of evening, With the twinkle of its candle, Lighting up the brakes and bushes; And he sang the song of children, Sang the song Nokomis taught him:

When he heard the owls at midnight, Hooting, laughing in the forest, "What is that?" he said, "Nokomis?" And the good Nokomis answered: "That is but the owl and owlet Talking in their native language, Talking, scolding at each other." Then the little Hiawatha, Learned of every bird its language, Learned their names and all their secrets.

How they built their nests in summer, Where they hid themselves in winter; Talked with them whenever he met them, Called them "Hiawatha's Chickens." Of all beasts he learned the language, Learned their names and all their secrets. How the beavers built their lodges, Where the squirrels hid their acorns, How the reindeer ran so swiftly, Why the rabbit was so timid; Talked with them whenever he met them, Called them "Hiawatha's Brothers." —Henry W. Longfellow.

Milestones at Sea Of course there aren't any milestones at sea; you know that as well as I do. Still, the sailor wants to know how far he has gone through the water, just as much as you want to know how many miles you've walked over the land; and if there is no land about, he has got to have some way of telling where the milestones would be if there were any. Of course as the engines go round faster to drive the ship faster, he could get to know how far he has gone by counting the "revolutions" of his engine. (These "revolutions" are harmless, and merely mean the "turning round" of the engines). But that way is not good enough for the sailor. With a strong wind blowing against the ship, the engines would have to go more revolutions than in calm weather to give the ship the same speed; so the sailor's "milestones" would be all wrong. Besides, if he happened to be in a sailing ship—as he is quite likely to be—he would find a lot of difficulty in counting the revolutions of his engines. In fact, he would find a lot of trouble in discovering his engines, because there wouldn't be any.

However, the "log" does it all for him. A metal cylinder about a foot long with three twisted fins on it—the log is towed behind the ship at the end of a long cord "log line" well clear of the wash from the propellers (if there are any). The twisted fins make the log spin round like a screw as it is pulled through the water, and twist the log line too. In the ship the log line is attached to a small machine like a small clock with a glass face and two hands, which is generally fixed on the ship's rail, right at the stern. The log spins through the water, the log line twists round and round, and the works of the little machine go round too, turning the hands like a clock.

When a carpenter is putting in a wood screw with a screw driver, the screw goes in the same distance every turn, whether it is turned quickly or slowly. The same with the log: whether the ship goes slow or fast, the log turns round the same number of times in one mile as it does in the next; and every time the little machine has been turned that much, a bell tinkles and the hands point to the next mile.

Take a look at the battleship at sea, making a long trip far from land. The night has come down, and all is quiet in the ship, except for the faint throbbing of the engines below, and sometimes the sound of voices from the men "on watch" on the bridge. There is the man at the wheel, steering the ship on a steady course by the lit up compass, and close by are the lookout men, the signalmen, messengers and others. The officer of the watch is up on the bridge, and the ship's bells will soon be sounding "six bells"—10 o'clock. He is busy at the chart table, studying a chart and drawing the ship's course on it, from the position where he knows she was an hour ago.

"We should have done 20 miles since 9 o'clock," he thinks to himself, "but with these heavy seas against us, I don't suppose we've done 18." He calls down the ladder—"Messenger!"—and a man comes hurrying up. "Go down aft and read the log at six bells," he tells him, and the messenger hurries away out of sight down the ladder, with a lantern in his hand. He walks right aft to the stern of the ship, holds his lantern up to the glass face of the little machine on the rail, and, as the bell is struck six times at 10 o'clock, he reads the miles from the log. Hurrying back up to the bridge again, he tells the officer of the watch—"167, sir." The officer asks him what it was at 9 o'clock, an hour ago, and is told, "150, sir."

So you see, he was right, the ship was not going 20 miles in the hour—20 knots, he would call it—although he had been doing so before the bad weather came along. The engines are still going the same speed, but the wind has made the ship go slower, and the log knows it. "Let the engines talk about the speed they are going," it seems to say, "but I tell you what speed you are going through the water! Which is more to the point, isn't it?"

Now, if ever you go to sea in a ship, look out for the log trailing away at the end of the log line astern; and if you can get to the little machine on the rail, you may watch it counting up the miles, and at each mile you will hear the "milestone"—the little ting of a bell inside.

Little Robin's Adventure

Little Robin lived in a snug little nest way up in a maple tree. His father would often perch on a nearby bough and sing. His voice was very beautiful and Little Robin tried to sing like him, but his songs sounded like this, "Peep! Peep!"

His mother told him about the wonderful world into which he would go when he was big enough to fly. One day when mother and father bird were both away, Little Robin heard some children talking under the tree. He listened to them for awhile and then decided he would see them. So he hopped onto the edge of the nest. They were playing games and were having so much fun he wished he could be down there with them. He fluttered his little wings and flew right down where the children were.

"Oh! see the tiny bird!" said a little girl who looked very big to Little Robin. Then someone picked him up and stroked his back. "Wonder where he came from!" said another little girl. "Oh! I see a nest up in that tree," said the lad who had picked up Little Robin. "He must live up there."

Little Robin said, "Peep! peep!" but of course they couldn't understand what he meant. Just then his mother came back and saw him with the children. She flew round and round the maple tree where they lived, calling to him. "Oh, look! That must be the mother bird!" exclaimed one of the children. "I'll climb the tree and put him back into his nest."

Holding Little Robin carefully and assisted by the others the little fellow climbed the tree and put him in his nest. Little Robin told his mother all about his adventure and she said she was sure he could fly much farther in a few weeks.

The Harebell One of the daintiest of all the July flowers in Scotland is the little harebell, the true bluebell of Scotland. You will find it now abundantly scattered over the heaths and dry sunny banks almost everywhere, with its pretty, drooping pale blue flowers on delicate wiry stalks that sway in the breeze, and its narrow, tapering leaves all along its stems.

Botanists call this plant by a very long name which means the round-leaved bell-flower (Compagnia rotundifolia), but when you gather it for your bouquet you will wonder why it was ever given such a name that seems so unsuitable. It is a bell-flower certainly, but what of the round leaves? They are so slender and sharp that they look like little spears or lances. And yet one of the greatest botanists gave this plant that long Latin name. But to know why he did it, you must love flowers, and study them as he did, and then you will find that the root-leaves of the harebell, those which always come first, and which you may see growing close to earth during the winter and spring, deserve the name he gave to it very well. For the little harebell is a perennial plant, and its rosette of round leaves are busy in the spring, getting ready for the flowers which are yet to come.

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"I'm wet, Joan," he answered, "think I'd better dry first." He climbed out of the pond. The admiral and his Lieutenant perched themselves on the fence and the admiral hung out his stockings to dry in the sun.

"It's a lovely game, David," said Joan. "Let's do it again tomorrow, only you mustn't hop about so on your ship." "All right, we will, and you shall come too, and we'll take it in turns to be Admiral." "Oh, David, what fun that will be."

"What shall we have for the Admiralty?" "Oh, that's easy, I've thought it all out. The dog kennel is the Admiralty and you stay in there and write letters and orders and things and you can have a 'three-cornered hat'."

"Oh David, can I?" "Yes, and then the tub in the duck pond is my flagship and the ducks are the fleet. Now let's begin, you go to the Admiralty."

Joan backed into the kennel and knelt there with her head out. "Here are your orders, Admiral," she said solemnly, then added, "Can't I ever come out of the Admiralty, David, it's very tight in here?"

"You can when I've gone to sea," he whispered, then in respectful tones he said, "Thank you, sir, I shall make for the North Sea," and having taken his orders he walked with slow and imposing strides to the pond where with a long pole he prodded the flagship till it rolled obligingly to the edge and he was able to scramble on.

The fleet was behaving in an unusual manner, and standing on its head; the admiral gave a few emphatic commands through his megaphone which caused such a flutter in the fleet that it scrambled out of the high seas and quacking loudly, waddled off on to the grass. The admiral, surprised but not discouraged, turned to the Admiralty for assistance. "Come along, quick as quick," he shouted; "you can't write letters any more, you must be an A. B. and I think you ought to say 'Aye, aye, sir.'"

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In a few minutes Joan reappeared carrying a little basket of bread. She cried out: "I'll get them in a minute, Admiral," and rushed back to the fleet. She threw some bread which was gobbled up hastily, then she walked in front of the fleet showing it the basket and encouraging it with a stray morsel or so till she arrived back at the pond, when she threw the remainder in and the entire fleet with one accord slithered back into the water.

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MR. MILLERAND IN AWKWARD POSITION

Nominated by Mr. Clemenceau
He Is Looked Upon by Mr.
Poincaré as a Stop Gap as
Latter Aspires to Premiership

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The situation of Alexander Millerand as Premier in France was from the beginning a difficult one. He was nominated by George Clemenceau as his successor and was obliged to give various pledges to the Bloc National. The Bloc National was elected on a purely anti-Bolshevik program and is generally regarded even by its friends as exceedingly conservative. Its reforms—and reforms of all kinds are made necessary by the war—will be of the most cautious character. There is in some respects a tendency to reverse the policy of earlier governments of the Third Republic—notably in connection with French relations with the Vatican. In social politics it is violently opposed to Socialism and even to the trade unions and believes in governing with a firm hand. In foreign politics it stands for all French rights, implacable hostility to Germany, and to some extent for expansionism.

Now the duel that developed between Mr. Millerand and Raymond Poincaré was partly personal and partly political. Most presidents of the French Republic when they vacate their office subside into private life. There are living today two presidents—Armand Fallières and Emile Loubet—who never emerge from obscurity. But Mr. Poincaré was made of different stuff. He is an ambitious man and after being at the head of the Republic for seven years found himself still young and active and desirous of playing a prominent part in the affairs of France.

Could not Nominate Himself
It was indeed almost universally expected that after a short time—some politicians estimated it at a few weeks and others estimated it at a few months—he would become the French Premier.

According to this view Mr. Millerand was only a stop-gap. He was made Premier to keep the place warm for Mr. Poincaré. It was hardly possible for the President to appoint himself Premier without some period of transition. Naturally Mr. Millerand had other ideas. He was Premier and he meant to remain Premier. He saw no reason why he should surrender his position to Mr. Poincaré.

As a matter of fact he proved to be an excellent Premier in many respects though of course open to considerable criticism. One could argue that he went too far in breaking the strike. One could argue that he made the attainment of peace more difficult by his attitude towards Spa and his intransigence on the Russian situation. But given the kind of Parliament which he had to control, recognizing that he is dependent for his power on the Bloc National, it must fairly be admitted that he has done as well as could have been expected from anybody. Certainly the Bloc National thought so, and the stop-gap ministry which few people expected would live long obtained strong majorities whenever its authority was challenged in Parliament. What was regarded as a weak, shaky government at the beginning grew into a strong government.

Foreign Policy Attacked
But there was of course a good deal of intrigue and a good deal of opposition. Some of it was open enough but most of it was rather in the lobbies of the Palais-Bourbon. It was impossible to quarrel with Mr. Millerand on account of his home policy. Not even Mr. Poincaré could have taken a stronger line against the workmen's syndicates and against the Socialists. But foreign politics always give openings to the political opponent.

Mr. Poincaré of course honestly holds the opinion that Mr. Millerand was wrong to allow himself to be influenced at San Remo by Mr. Nitti and Mr. Lloyd George. His sincere view is that it is incumbent upon France to exact the last sou in the shape of reparations from Germany and in no way to make concessions on the Treaty that Germany has signed. While that must be said, he is certainly a candidate to the premiership.

Therefore he attacked in the strongest possible way the idea of fixing the German debt. It is unnecessary to enter again into the arguments for and against the fixation. A strong case can be made out on either side. Whether it is more patriotic to make a compromise by which France stands a chance of obtaining a limited sum from Germany, or whether it is more patriotic to insist upon the full reparations promised by the Treaty even though that insistence militates against the chance of getting anything, is a matter of opinion. The fact is that Mr. Poincaré took his stand on the patriotic ground of integral reparations and that the Bloc National was inclined by its whole political character to support him, rather than Mr. Millerand.

Large Majority Gained
It is true that Mr. Millerand, when the trial of strength came in the

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NEAR HEWITT

Chamber again secured a large majority but he did so because in his explanations of the San Remo and Hythe proposals he whittled down the negotiations until they came to mean absolutely nothing at all. In effect he stated that there was no intention to abandon any just claim. The whole discussion was really concerned with the amount that Germany should pay during the first few years. The Chamber insisted upon the strict execution of the Treaty and made it clear that it would not abate a jot of its claim to receive all that was owing. Now it is idle to pretend that Mr. Millerand is accepting this view and in being permitted to continue the negotiations only on that definite understanding, was not thereby tied hand and foot. Although Mr. Poincaré was only vaguely referred to and although Mr. Millerand obtained the vote of confidence, it was in reality Mr. Poincaré who morally triumphed.

It was a retreat from San Remo. It will be seen that the position of Mr. Millerand is exceedingly difficult. When he deals with the allied statesmen he is compelled, more or less, to accept the view that something should be done to define the amount of Germany's indebtedness and that indebtedness for practical purposes should be made as reasonable as possible in order that it may be realized. But when he comes up against the French politicians he is obliged to accept the narrower French viewpoint, on pain of being dismissed from office, on pain of having to make way for a successor.

Trumpet Call Like Challenge
That the Spa proposals as originally understood are definitely opposed to the French policy as expounded by Mr. Poincaré needs no further proof than the resignation of the former President from the Reparations Commission. And yet, though this resignation was the formal announcement of Mr. Poincaré's re-entry into the realm of active politics, a clear trumpet-like challenge to Mr. Millerand, the Premier managed to cut the ground from under the former President's feet by making Spa seem to mean nothing greatly different from the Poincaré policy.

That is the duel as it developed. There were many incidental features of the strife between the two men. For example, the eastern policy of Mr. Millerand was attacked. Although Mr. Poincaré was the Premier's chief opponent, there were others who took up position against him and some of them at least had the hope or at least the ambition of taking his place. Louis Barthou has rather spoilt his chance by his attack on British policy, but in view of the feeling that is growing up in France in certain quarters, this may not prove to be altogether a disadvantage.

Credits Required
Aristide Briand is of course always a clever and formidable antagonist but he leans a little too far to the left to be a favorite for the premiership in present circumstances. Andrew Tardieu who defends Mr. Clemenceau's peace tactics of last year has rather a hard task, for the venerable statesman is somewhat discredited because it is believed that he was outwitted and that England obtained advantages at the expense of France. These and other candidates or prospective candidates to the premiership can hardly be described as working together. They are united in their position and they are united on the same points, but they are playing for their own hands.

It is precisely these cross-purposes in the domestic political sphere which make it so hard to fix upon a sensible policy and to pursue it. Mr. Millerand for example was deeply sensible of the need for France not merely to have credits but to be able, in the French financial term, to "mobilize" them. What Germany owed was not so much of importance as how much the bankers of the world would be prepared to advance on those credits. This obviously depended upon their belief that Germany would be able to pay. The trouble is that statesmen cannot always do what they think proper and necessary, because they are afraid of the political consequences.

FRENCH CUSTOMS AND SEAPLANES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Air Ministry has made an official announcement to the effect that, in future, all seaplanes flying from England to France would be obliged to alight at various French ports for the purpose of examination by the custom authorities. The French customs administration, it is stated, will enforce similar regulations for seaplanes alighting at a port, as for a ship entering the same port. The ports designated by the French authorities are as follows: Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Le Treport, Dieppe, Havre, Caen, Cherbourg and St. Malo.

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AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF FARMERS UNION

Lieutenant Mandeville Says
Young Revolutionary Section
Sympathizes With Labor and
Its Cooperative Commonwealth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Considered to be one of the show places of Ireland, and situated in the beautiful valley of the Suir under the shadow of Sleivnamon ("the hill of fair women"), stands the ancient building of Ballinamore, which has recently been added to and named Castle Anner. Lieut. John Parnell, Mandeville, the present head of the family which has held the captured land in this valley since the days of William the Conqueror, is the son of Captain Mandeville and the Hon. Sarah Cecilia Parnell. The latter was the daughter of the Fourth Baron Conington, who was a grandson of the first baron—the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Both Lieutenant Mandeville's parents worked as "Plymouth brethren" in the slums in London. It is not surprising, therefore, that their son is strongly against class feelings and has distinctly socialist tendencies. His naval training has merely broadened his views, and the engineering which he learned in H. M. S. Renown—Britain's mightiest 42-holer, 33-knot battle cruiser, will doubtless serve him well later.

Abolish Middlemen
In a personal interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Lieutenant Mandeville expressed his views on the Farmers Union. This union, he stated, while being officially one body, was comprised of members whose views differ sharply on various questions. The young and revolutionary party, he stated, sympathize with the program of the labor and social reformers in their efforts to stop ranching, abolish the middleman and establish a cooperative commonwealth. They consider that it is the duty of the farmer to lead the way to Utopia.

Lieutenant Mandeville stated that the older men in the union are naturally conservative and will not adapt themselves to labor conditions of today, but in an effort to show themselves superior to labor, start to mobilize their forces, and profess themselves ready for a fight. Hence the two parties; one willing to negotiate and capable of discussing the various socialist ideals; the other, too proud to acknowledge the equality of labor, too old to study new ideas with any chance of assimilating them, and too much involved in middlemen to help cooperation.

Revolutionary Youth Party
On being asked to which party he belonged, Lieutenant Mandeville said, "I am of the 'revolutionary youth' party, and our program is to participate with labor in founding cooperative stores, village halls, motor cinemas, and generally to form happy county communities." Lieutenant Mandeville considered that the recent embargo on the export of butter and bacon decreed by the Irish Labor Executive, was a perfectly natural action directed not against the farmer so much as against the middleman and the Department of Agriculture.

"The older section of the Farmers Union," Lieutenant Mandeville said, "had refused to negotiate with the Labor Party, resenting their autocratic action, and therefore, the settling of prices was left in the power of the middleman. Furthermore, they have now started a defensive force scheme known as the 'farmers' freedom force.' This professes to be a bulwark against Labor, Socialism and Bolshevism. It intends organizing a body of young farmers to meet force with force, and, in the event of a strike, to provide transport to get the produce through to the ports. If, however, its object is misconstrued by the Labor Party serious trouble may ensue. The whole future of trade unions lies not

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in their democracy but in their autocracy. Their success depends on the action of one strong man; their failure is caused by many weak men."

Fought for Self-Determination
"I understand that you were a regular officer in the Royal Navy and served throughout the war," the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor asked Lieutenant Mandeville, to which he replied: "Yes, and yet I am now politically Sinn Fein, and I consider that if anyone is entitled to be a Sinn Feiner it is the man who fought for self-determination and the rights of small nations."

Lieutenant Mandeville was then asked why the Southern Unionists regarded the passing of the Partition Bill with trembling, to which he replied, "Because they are a class who hold themselves aloof, who never mix with the 'poor people,' and yet consider themselves capable of judging them. They derive their ideas from the Kildare St. Club, the stronghold of Irish landlordism, and as a Protestant landlord I strongly protest against their gross misrepresentation of affairs as they are in the south of Ireland. The people are kind, genial, unafraid with high ambitions for Ireland, but have little practical knowledge. I find them all only too pleased to follow the lead of one who is willing to organize and construct. Therefore, I think that the educated Protestant, for whose culture the green fields of Erin have paid, has a duty, and that duty is to be a leader among his countrymen, or quit his land."

BANK CLERKS WIN IN ALEXANDRIA STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Shereef Pasha Street, the Bond Street, Regent and Oxford Street of Alexandria was recently largely filled with straw batted bank clerks on strike. Some days previously a clerk employed by a French bank was dismissed wrongfully as he and his colleagues averred. A question of alleged inadequate salaries given by the bank was also raised. Seeing that the management remained obdurate, the Association of Bank Employees declared a strike in three days' time, provided the matter was not readjusted previously to their satisfaction. Some disturbances occurring at the bank, however, precipitated action. Clerks were called out of the other banks during the morning office hours and, as practically all responded, most of the banks had to close and business was brought to a standstill.

The French bank's premises on Shereef Pasha Street were besieged by the clerks, who before the morning was over, won their way. The next morning business was resumed as usual, under the notice that the question had been amicably settled, which really means that the bank was compelled to give way. The incident shows the striking growth of independence on the part of the employees and their concerted action is especially remarkable in view of the many nationalities represented. Another point of interest which struck the onlooker very forcibly was the excellent control of the Egyptian police working under very difficult conditions. Their presence was practically the only evidence of Egypt in Alexandria, but nevertheless it was to the country's credit.

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UNREST CONTINUES IN PARTS OF INDIA

Traffic on North Western Railway Hampered by Strikes—
Mail Trains Still Running

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—There seems to have been a perfect series of strikes lately; the North Western Railway strike, which had before been confined to the carriage, locomotive, and power house workshops, has now spread to the traffic staff; and the pointsmen, drivers, and firemen have all struck work and only the mail trains are running.

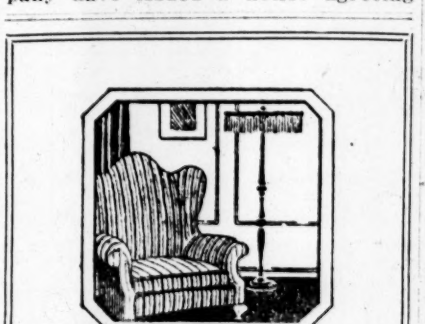
The trouble apparently originated in the refusal of some men to work on a transfer job. This transfer of men from one part of a shop to another is quite usual and the same pay is received. In this case, however, the men transferred refused to work and were consequently dismissed. The next day the other men in the shop struck work and this was followed by the strike of all the men in the carriage shops, about 6000 in all.

Efforts at conciliation were made but the strikers remained obdurate. Mr. Miller and Mr. M. A. Khan, both leaders of the so-called Railway Association though in fact neither of them are railway men at all, urged the men to stand firm and to refuse to return to work until their demands were conceded and the union recognized.

Union May Be Recognized

The agent of the North Western Railway has issued a notice saying that he refuses to recognize the association on account of the unconstitutional methods used in persuading the men to strike against their own interests; but the agent also declares his willingness to recognize any union which shows that it has the benefit of the railwaymen as its prime object and not political agitation. The first step is for the men to return to work and to show that they mean to use constitutional methods in future.

About 1500 men are out on strike and a mass meeting was held and resolutions telegraphed to the authorities, and it is thought that the situation is improving, as the company have issued a notice agreeing



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to reinstate the men who were dismissed as long as they undertake whatever duties are given them. No fines or penalties will be imposed on those who struck if they resume work and any grievances they may have will be carefully considered by the company.

Printers Stop Work

There has also been a strike in the newspaper press of the Civil and Military Gazette at Lahore. There is no question of pay involved, but the printers struck because they disapproved of an article in the paper. This dictation to a free press could not be tolerated and the paper has declared that there is no possible basis of negotiation and the strikers must return to work unconditionally. At a meeting of the Master Printers Association a resolution was passed declaring that the employees of the Civil and Military Gazette had no valid reason to strike, and unless they resumed work all men employed on the other presses who belonged to the same union would be dismissed.

In Madras there has been a strike of workers in the Burma Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, where the strikers are demanding an increase in pay and the company are considering their demands. The company have issued a statement refusing to have anything to do with the perpetrators of the strike, who are merely misleading well paid and well cared for men with long records of good service behind them.

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PROSECUTOR ASKS FOR LIQUOR PROOF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Following charges by Samuel Wilson, of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, that six counties in that State were openly trafficking in liquor in violation of the Volstead Act, Pierre Garven, prosecutor of Hudson County, has written Mr. Wilson that if he would turn over to him what evidence he had of such alleged violations, Mr. Garven would submit it promptly to the grand jury. He also sent letters to police chiefs of various municipalities asking them to investigate complaints of conditions and prosecute all violators. Other New Jersey officials denied that conspiracies existed to permit illicit liquor traffic.

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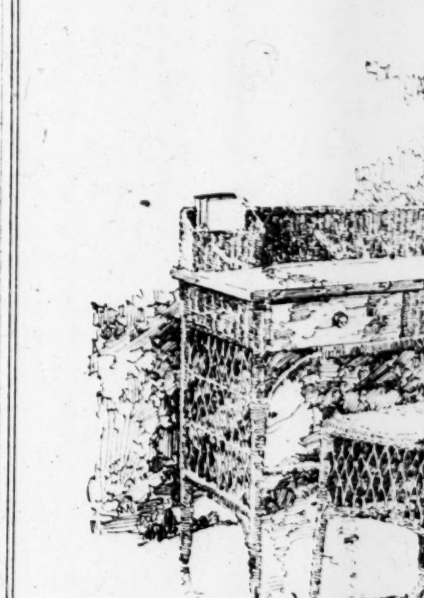
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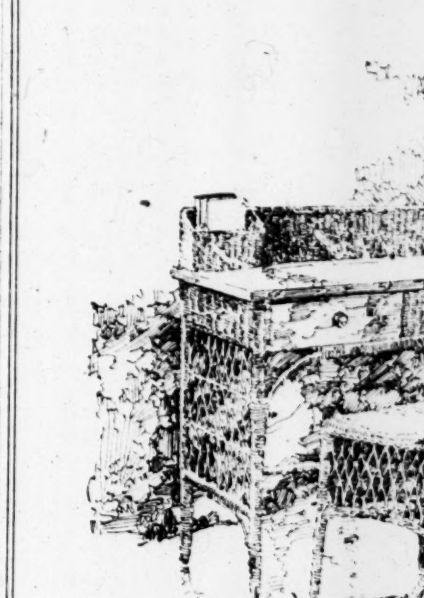
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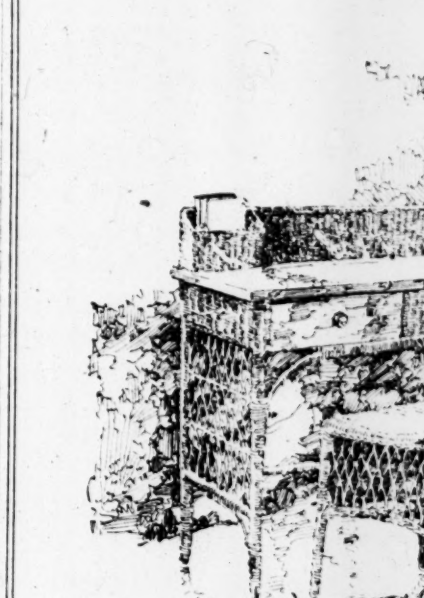
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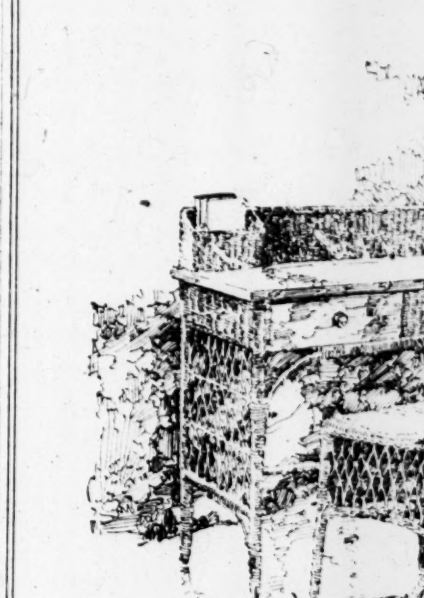
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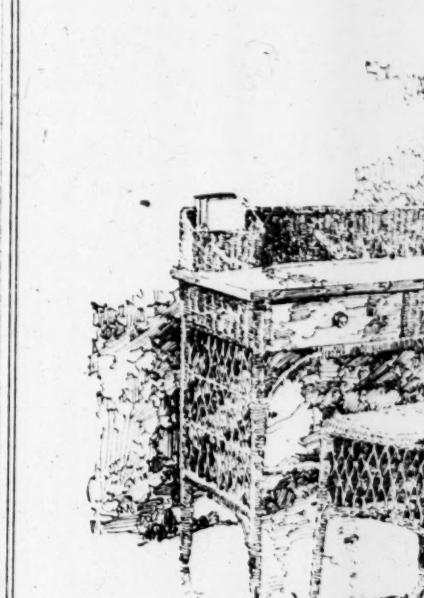
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SHAMROCK STILL LEADS IN SERIES

With Resolute Out in Front the Second Sailing Is Called "No Race" Because Neither Yacht Finishes in Prescribed Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD U. S. DESTROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey.—Shamrock IV still has to her credit the race which she won last Thursday, when the Resolute was forced to withdraw and the United States boat must win a contest to tie the American Cup series. Saturday's attempt to complete a 36-mile triangular course was prevented by a wind that delayed the start for some time, teased the yachts along until Resolute had rounded the first mark, then began to fade away until at 7:25, because the six-hour limit required the race to be finished by 7:45, the committee called the contest off. Resolute was about eight miles from home on the last leg of the course; Shamrock was just about turning the second mark, astern a distance variously estimated from three to five miles.

The defender has not yet proved herself to be such a superior boat as her success would indicate, but her handling is far superior to Shamrock's. In all seriousness and without any desire to criticize anyone unjustly, it should be said that Sir Thomas Lipton will throw away his chance of lifting the cup unless W. P. Burton, Shamrock's skipper, gives a much better account of himself this week than he did Thursday and Saturday, or unless an arrangement is made by which someone else, possibly Capt. Alfred Diaper, professional skipper of the 23-meter Shamrock, and now in charge of the challenger's midships, may be allowed to show what the boat has in her.

On Thursday the challenger got away to a bad start; she was out-jockeyed by Resolute. On Saturday Capt. C. F. Adams, aboard the defender, out-sailed Captain Burton again, not only at the start, but almost all the way.

In three things especially did the green boat's skipper fail. In considering them it is fair to remember that Captain Burton is not wholly responsible for them. Conditions which robbed him of the opportunity to know the boat thoroughly before he sailed it in the big races apparently have made it hard for him to sail her in a manner which seems anything other than experimental.

At the start, with the wind at right angles to the line, Captain Burton's work at first was excellent. For a while he kept Captain Adams on his lee. After 15 minutes of tacking and jibbing, during which the green boat held advantage, the warning whistle found them both at the lightship end of the line. Here Shamrock on the starboard tack made for the line. This surprised everybody, who remembered that her start Thursday had been ruined when she found herself over the line at the starting whistle and had to come back, allowing Resolute to get away first.

When Captain Burton made his starboard tack for the line Saturday, Captain Adams took the port tack, coming around to give himself a full start. By doing this and by Shamrock's keeping on over the line and then coming back to get over again, Resolute crossed under good headway leading Shamrock by 5s and taking Shamrock's wind—for Shamrock had lost the weather berth. Not only that, but she could go over only with half headway and with her foreails fluttering.

Both held this starboard tack for 15. Shamrock footed faster, but Resolute outpointed her, gradually nosing further into the wind and strengthening her hold on the windward berth until it did not seem possible to shake her loose. There was a little more than a four-knot wind, a easterly wind with a patchy sea. Before Resolute tacked after she had sailed 10.7 miles in 5m. 24s., Shamrock coming about after she had sailed 11.7 miles in 5m. 44s. It was now seen that Shamrock was about half a mile astern. But she began to draw up, although her faster footing still kept pulling her further to leeward. There followed a series of short tacks, during which Resolute kept Shamrock covered and then a long port tack, on which Shamrock again came up. She was only about a quarter of a mile astern when those who sailed her made what seemed to be their second great blunder.

With the southwest wind hauling to the south, Resolute tacked. Nobody expected that Captain Burton would tack until he had at least crossed his opponent's wake. Having crossed it and knowing that his boat was gaining, he might have struck a more favorable bit of the hauling wind and perhaps have rounded the first mark, which was close by, a trifle in the lead. But he did tack, almost at once. Right ahead of him was a bald spot. While Resolute, heeling well, approached the mark, Shamrock idled in a calm and her chance of continuing to make it an interesting race, and possibly of winning, was ended. It was indeed a pitiful sight. No painted ocean ever held a painted ship on an idler keel. Resolute sped along for the mark, rounding it at 4:33:42. Shamrock wobbled about in that flat spot for several minutes before she got a moving breeze.

Then Captain Burton made his third strange decision. He decided to put a balloon jib topsail. With scarcely enough wind to fill his smaller headsails, he decided to try a larger one, furling his smaller jib topsail and his jib. It was at least half an hour before Shamrock was under way again.

again. Then she had to make several tacks before she could stand for the mark, which she finally rounded at 5:49:05. By this time Resolute was making a close reach of it for the second mark, probably four miles ahead.

Such is the cost of throwing away chances. Shamrock had the chance to make the better start to windward. She did not take it. While she was gaining later she had the chance to cross her rival's wake and escape a calm. She did not take that. What she did take was a half hour's reflection in a flat spot with Resolute almost out of sight, taking the race with her.

But the wind which had helped to play the challenger false now blew the scales against the defender. It began to cap it a day's work, and slowly but surely to fade out. Resolute was forced to tack two or three times before she could make the second mark. Rounding it at 7:01:29, she took in her headsails, broke out a jib topsail, squared her mainsail away, and began a broad reach for home with the wind not square enough astern to bring out a spinnaker. But she had gone only about two miles and Shamrock was still about 5m. from the second mark when the committee boat signaled that the race was called off because of the obvious inability of Resolute to make the last eight miles in the 10m. still left of the 6-hour time limit.

Although neither boat had won, adherents of both sides were able to deduce from the day's experience a certain amount of comfort. Resolute proved that she was very fast in light airs. But something much more important was established. She is sailed expertly every inch of the way. Her after guard passed no chance to better her position. They do not expect her to change her dress at all until they had rounded the second stake. Captain Adams knows his boat and he knows how to get out of her every inch of pointing and every second of speed. Friends of the defender are more confident than ever that beginning Tuesday she will win three straight races and the series.

Those who wish to see Sir Thomas will reiterate now what they have told him personally, that his boat has not been thoroughly tried out by crew or after guard. If the after guard knew what she would do under all conditions, they would not change her foretopsails so often. They switched from smaller jib topsails to larger ones and back again four or five times Saturday. And if the chief of the after guard had this knowledge, an intimate acquaintance of all the little ins and outs of his yacht, as well as a reputation for expertness in all the ins and outs of sailing smaller craft, he would be in a much better position to prove that reputation, and to give Sir Thomas' boat the free rein and thorough opportunity she must have if anyone is going to know what it is all over, who has the better craft.

It is apparent now which boat has the better handling; but it is by no means certain that Resolute is the better boat. Unless her opponent's handling is improved, the defender will win the series. Shamrock is said to be eager to go against Resolute in a good 10-to-15-knot breeze. Her friends get some consolation from citing the "fukiness" and weakness of the breeze Saturday; but Shamrock should be able to make a good start in that sort of breeze, and if she does not fare as well in the uncertain air after the start, that is not wholly her own fault; it has a great deal to do with how she is sailed. She did, of course, run into a hollow place just before the first turn. But the reason why she found it was because her skipper had elected not to do what probably the majority of skippers would have done. He either did not see or did not care to take advantage of the opportunity to cross his opponent's wake. Hence, up went Shamrock into the doldrums and down went her chance of winning.

All this should not be read as an attempt to lay the onus of the Shamrock fiasco of Saturday on one pair of shoulders. Sir Thomas has had advisers other than Captain Burton, and if they have not seen, in the preparations for the big races, the advisability of giving skipper as well as full crew the greatest possible amount of training in handling the big challenger, then Sir Thomas is indebted to them also for the inability of Shamrock to prove what she can really do. The statistics regarding Saturday's race follow:

Resolute.—5m. 24s. starboard; 19m. 27s. port; 6m. 48s. starboard; 2m. 38s. port; 1m. 52s. starboard; 3m. 16s. port; 5m. 23s. starboard; 6m. 48s. port; 16m. 48s. port; 5m. 50s. port; 3m. 27s. starboard; 42m. 42s. port; 30m. 28s. starboard; 42m. 28s. port.

Shamrock.—5m. 44s. starboard; 19m. 28s. port; 2m. 24s. starboard; 2m. 74s. port; 2m. 38s. starboard; 6m. 56s. port; 16m. 38s. starboard; 3m. 30s. port; 10m. 18s. starboard; 5m. 28s. port; 10m. 8s. starboard; 6m. 58s. port; 26m. 24s. starboard; 25m. 12s. port.

Start.—1 46 28 H. M. S. 1 46 37 First turn—4 43 42 5 19 02 Second turn—7 51 29 7 35 51 (Race then called off.)

Elapsed time on two legs.

First leg—2 47 14 3 23 28 Second leg—2 27 47 2 25 46

RECORDS BROKEN IN TRACK MEET

Two New United States Marks Are Made in Olympic Try-outs at the Harvard Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Charles Evans Jr., of the Edgewater Club, Chicago, scored his fifth success in the Western Amateur Golf championship by defeating C. L. Wolff of the Sunset Hill Club, St. Louis, 5 and 4, at the Memphis Country Club, Saturday. Evans' previous victories were at Chicago in 1909, at Denver, Colorado, in 1912, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1914, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1915, when he made his last appearance in the Western until this week.

It was generally conceded at the outset that either Evans or R. T. Jones would pluck the championship plum. And when the Chicagoan, by the aid of his brilliant finish, defeated the juvenile Southern champion 1 up yesterday, the crown practically was his. Wolff is a brilliant player, particularly with his irons, but lacks the steadiness of his veteran opponent, whose golfing campaigns have been hard-fought and those who missed a hole at the 18th or thereabout to defeat Evans, and Wolff's only hope was to shoot at his very best, and have Evans go a little off his game.

This was the case with Evans in the early part of the match, but Wolff also was erratic. Evans was the first to strike his normal golf as he came back in 37 in the morning. He was 3 up when they adjourned. Starting in the afternoon, the presence of a fair-sized gallery appeared to brace the play of both men and on the first nine they played remarkably well. Evans reached the turn in 35, even with par; but in spite of these machine-like strokes Wolff hung on doggedly. At the ninth green Wolff failed to get his approach putt nearer than five feet, and Evans' hole was made a birdie 3 by fractional margin, was 4 up at the turn and had the match well in hand.

The contest came to an end on the fourteenth green at which Evans was even fours. Playing the hole that was to decide the battle, Evans tore off a low liner 250 yards down the middle. Wolff's second was short to the left of the green; Evans' was hole high, but in rough on the edge of the green to the left. Wolff misjudged the lay of the sloping green and his chip approach curled off down-hill. Evans, on the other hand, rolled up close for an easy 4, and it was all over when Wolff missed his putt for a half.

Only one birdie was scored during the match. Had Wolff been able to put a trifle better he would have made a closer match, but he had trouble all the week on the Bermuda grass greens. Evans, who was in the strong half of the draw, defeated R. S. Hickey of Atlanta 4 and 3 and Baxter Sparks of Terre Haute 3 and 2 in 18 holes. At 36 holes he defeated J. C. Ward of Kansas City 5 and 4 and Jones 1 up. Wolff had a bit harder going, as he won from T. W. Palmer of Jacksonville, Florida, and then drew difficult matches with Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, Pollock Boyd of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Henry Wenzler, the youthful Memphis star.

It was the first time the Western had ever been held this side of St. Louis, and it proved to be a glorious success.

The medal cards for the final match follow:

Evans, out.....4 5 5 4 5 3 5 4—40
Wolff, out.....5 5 5 3 4 6 3 5—40
Evans, in.....4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—47
Wolff, in.....4 5 5 4 4 6 5 5—41
Evans, out.....4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—42
Wolff, out.....4 4 6 3 4 4 5 3—37
Evans, in.....4 5 4 4 4 4
Wolff, in.....4 5 4 4 4 4

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, 1 up.
C. L. Wolff, St. Louis, defeated Henry Wenzler, Memphis, 2 and 1.

Final Round.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated C. L. Wolff, St. Louis, 5 and 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	45	34	.569
Pittsburgh	40	38	.513
St. Louis	41	43	.488
New York	39	42	.481
Chicago	41	45	.477
Boston	44	42	.512
Philadelphia	33	47	.413

RESULTS SATURDAY.

Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 0 (first game).
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2 (second game).| Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 0. Boston 1, Chicago 0. |

RESULTS SUNDAY.

Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 6, Boston 3.

GAMES TODAY.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

BRAVES LOSE AT CHICAGO.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago.....3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—6 9 0
Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3 7 1
Batteries—Tyler and Daly; Oeschger and O'Neill. Umpires—McCormick and O'Day.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS WIN.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Meadows and Wheat; Haines and Glemons. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

REDS COME BACK AT LEADERS.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 1 6
Batteries—Luque and Allen; Smith, Miller, Taylor and Miller. Umpires—Rigler, Moran, Harrison and Hart.

EVANS CAPTURES WESTERN HONORS

Victory Over C. L. Wolff Brings the Title to the Chicago Golfer for the Fifth Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

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Batteries—Luque and Allen; Smith, Miller, Taylor and Miller. Umpires—Rigler, Moran, Harrison and Hart.

ROBERTS IS CLAY COURT CHAMPION

San Francisco Man, by Defeating Richards in the Singles Final, Succeeds to United States Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Roland Roberts of San Francisco, California, succeeded W. M. Johnston of San Francisco as the national clay court single tennis champion by winning in three straight sets in the final match of the tournament at the South Side Tennis Club here Sunday afternoon, defeating Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York. The scores were 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Roberts' chief asset was his terrific, accurate driving power. He directed hard-hitting forehand shots principally to the backhand alley line and deep back court of the New York youth, and battled his way through Richards' defense for the points needed to win. The match was highly spectacular as the rallies were intense and well contested. It was Roberts' ability to stroke with powerful drives accurately to any unprotected portion of his opponent's court that enabled him to put over the finishing shot which usually ended these rallies. A gallery of about 2200 witnessed the final match, applauding the efforts of the slim asthener to pull up on even terms against his formidable Pacific coast rival, but distributing its applause evenly whenever Roberts merited attention by one of his wonderful shots.

Roberts had the harder service and in fact was defeated on it only three times in the match. He mastered Richards' service after each had won on his own service twice in the first set and had no trouble against Richards' offensive after that.

Both players tried to work their way to the net whenever occasion permitted, but the fast nature of the play frequently stopped these rushes. Roberts either had succeeded in forging his way forward to that vantage point, Richards' left scoring asset was his abrupt across-court placement shots which bounced directly into the alley. Whenever Roberts returned one of these shots, Richards took the return at the net and smashed it down the other side of the court for a sensational point. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY-COURT CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—Sixth Round.

A. M. Squire, Chicago, defeated R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, 6-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. M. Squire, Chicago, 6-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Vincent Richards, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round.

W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, Berkeley, defeated J. B. Adoue Jr. and Evan Rees, Dallas, 2-6, 6-3, 12-10.

C. B. Herd and Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated R. H. Browne and B. F. Keely, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5, 6-0.

Fourth Round.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated K. L. Simmons and H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round.

W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, Berkeley, defeated A. W. Shaw, Pawtucket, and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Final Round.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, and W. K. Wesbrook, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

County Cricket Standing.

Team	W.	L.	Pts.	Pos.
Yorkshire	7	1	0	37
Lancashire	7	1	0	47
Surrey	7	1	0	37
Kent	1	1	27	75
Essex	7	1	25	40
Gloucestershire	4	0	2	20
Sussex	6	0	5	55
Nottingham	3	0	3	30
Somerset	2	0	2	39
Gloucestershire	2	0	10	30
Hampshire	2	0	6	40
Warwickshire	2	0	1	10
Worcestershire	1	0	7	5
Leicestershire	1	0	7	5
Northants	1	0	7	5
Derbyshire	0	0	4	20

NEW SEASON RECORD BY HUBERT ASHTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The feature of English cricket during the week ending June 19 was Hubert Ashton's brilliant batting for Cambridge University against the Free Foresters. He hit up the highest score of the season, 236 not out, thus beating the previous highest of 215, made only a few hours earlier by Capt. E. L. M. Barrett of Hampshire. The match at Lord's between Middlesex and Yorkshire was undoubtedly the match of the week, and Middlesex did very well indeed to make a draw of it after following on.

P. Holmes had the satisfaction of making his best score in first-class cricket at Lord's June 12, when he knocked up a fine 149. He and H. Sutcliffe put on 191 for the first

FENWAY PARK

TODAY—TWO GAMES—STARTING AT 1:30
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

wicket in quite their old style of last season. There was a tremendous crowd at Lord's, and the cricket was absolutely first class throughout. Middlesex were in a sorry plight at one time, but the splendid stand of J. H. Hearne and E. H. Hendren, who put on 124 for the third wicket in their second innings, brightened the outlook a bit, and then Hearne and F. T. Mann proceeded to save the game. It was a great effort, and Hearne's display was one of the best he has ever given. Durston bowled uncommonly well on the first day.

After this slight setback, Yorkshire made no mistake about beating Essex at Dewsbury later in the week, the howling of W. Rhodes and A. Wadlington being altogether too good for the visitors. A. C. Russell, who made top score in each innings, was the only one to play the bowling with any confidence. He is almost certain of a place on the Players' team this year. For Yorkshire P. Holmes hit up another century (141), and D. Denton (57) and W. Rhodes (66) also batted well. Essex had the consolation of having got the champions all out twice in one match, a thing which seldom happens nowadays. J. W. H. T. Douglas, J. G. Dixon and W. Reeves obtained practically all the Yorkshire wickets between them, while for Yorkshire Rhodes came out with the splendid figures of eight wickets for only 47 runs.

Essex had no difficulty in defeating Derbyshire at Derby, and A. C. Russell again batted well for 61. The feature of the match, however, was the splendid bowling of J. W. H. T. Douglas, who, in Derbyshire's first innings, captured eight wickets for 39. Altogether he took 11 for 72. Hampshire gained a great victory over Gloucestershire, and made the high score of 215. He gave a most masterly display, hitting four 6s a 5 and 20 4s. He and G. Brown (120) put on no fewer than 321 for the second wicket, thus getting within quite appreciable distance of the record of 358, set up by William Gunn and Arthur Shrewsbury for Nottingham in 1890.

Hampshire had the tables turned on them in their game with Middlesex at Southampton, where H. W. Lee made a great attempt to lower Ashton's record, but the innings was declared closed with his individual score standing at 221 not out. It was a marvelous performance, and altogether in the match Lee scored 253 runs without being dismissed. F. T. Mann (63), H. K. Longman (51), and E. H. Hendren (49) helped Lee to swell the Middlesex total to its sum of 451 for five, whereas for Hampshire Philip Mead gave proof of running into form with fine innings of 54 and 85. A. J. L. Hill (74) batted splendidly in Hampshire's first innings, and with Mead, undoubtedly saved his side.

E. H. Roberts must have enjoyed the match between Sussex and Leicestershire at Ashby de la Zouch, as he started off by taking five wickets for 27 runs, and then carried his bat for 54 in Sussex's only innings. Leicestershire batters, with one exception, offered very feeble resistance to the bowling of Roberts and Mercer, and were disposed of for 47 and 246.

Sussex had a different experience against Nottingham at Trent Bridge, and had to admit defeat after an interesting match. J. Hardstaff, with scores of 68 not out and 46, was again top scorer in each of Nottingham's innings, a feat he accomplished in their previous match with Lancashire. For Sussex K. A. Higgs made up for his two failures since his brilliant debut by giving a very good display in his innings of 65.

Lancashire, with victories over Nottingham and Kent, jumped to second place in the standings. They beat Nottingham easily by an innings, H. Marks collecting 152. J. Hardstaff, with scores of 23 and 74, and John Gunn with 54 in the second innings, were the only batsmen who seemed capable of coping with the excellent bowling of L. Cook, who has been in great form this season. In this game he took six for 38 in the first innings, and six for 79 in the second, making 12 for 117 altogether. J. Hardstaff was brilliant, and hit Cook for two 6s in one over. The match with Kent was a dull affair with a good finish. Lancashire just scrapping home by three wickets, and thus debiting Kent with their first defeat.

Surrey were kept from a win at Edgbaston against Warwickshire, who, with their last man in, still required 29 runs to save the innings defeat. J. B. Hobbs gave a wonderful all-round display, scoring 101—his third century in succession, and what was more remarkable, taking six wickets for 25 runs! As a slow bowler he proved almost unplayable, his length being irreproachable.

A. R. MILLS WINS MARATHON.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—In the Polytechnic Marathon run from Windsor to London of 26 miles, which serves as the British trials for the Olympic games, A. R. Mills was the winner Saturday in 2h. 3m. 40s. A. Valerio, the Italian champion, was second, and G. S. Piper third.

DOUBLES WON BY UNITED STATES

British Isles Lawn Tennis Team Is Eliminated From the Davis International Cup Competition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Sunday).—The United States lawn tennis team has established its right to meet Australia in the challenge round of the Davis international cup, for Holland has withdrawn and the British Isles were finally eliminated Saturday, when W. M. Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2d defeated Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscode and J. C. Parke in a five-set match, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The match opened in tremendous fashion, with Tilden and Johnston driving with great force from the base-line and Kingscode serving some unapproachable ones. Tilden did not wait long before bringing his characteristic service into operation; but this was checkmated by some smart work at the net by Kingscode, who, in one game, had the Americans scattered all over the court, and jumping for his returns.

After winning the first set, the Americans fell off in their playing

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL COMPANIES' BONDS POSITION

Although Stronger as Investments
Market Prices Are Lower.
Due to the High Rates Paid
for Capital—Recent Rallies

NEW YORK, New York—During the last three years steel manufacturing companies generally have piled up huge surpluses and working capital, thus greatly increasing equities behind their bonds. Within a very few years these bonds have improved in financial position so much that issues which used to be regarded as speculative are now generally considered in the high-grade investment class. But while improvement has been going on in investment position, the bonds have steadily declined in market price and can now be purchased as much as 19 points below the high prices of 1917. This, of course, is due to high rates being paid for capital, which has influenced low prices for all securities having a fixed rate of interest.

Bonds of strong industrial corporations have resisted the depression better than any other class. During the last week they have rallied from the low levels and are showing signs of discounting easier money rates and declining commodity prices.

Long Term Issues

Nearly all outstanding steel issues have long terms to run, but most of them also have redemption clauses which provide for calls at a premium sufficient to compensate investors generally if they are called. Many also have sinking fund provisions which are gradually reducing supply outstanding.

One of the most attractive bond issues in the steel group at the present prices is the Midvale Steel & Ordnance convertible 5s, 1926, selling around 79, to yield about 7.24 per cent. These bonds were brought out in 1916, and offered at 90 and interest, so that in spite of improved strength and market ability, they are selling 20 points under the offered price. They are redeemable at 105 at any time, as a whole or in part, on 60 days' notice. A sinking fund provides for retirement of \$600,000 annually. There are \$44,154,500 outstanding, and \$2,464,500 have already been retired.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance profit and loss surplus as of December 31, 1919, was \$53,305,703. Of this amount \$34,432,993 was surplus earnings since 1916, put back into property. Net working capital is largely in excess of all outstanding bonds.

Good Income Return

The following compilation of iron and steel corporation bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows high prices reached in 1917 and the closing or last prices July 12, 1920, declines from 1917 highs and income return in last prices:

	1917	1920
Iron and Steel—high	12	12
Beth Steel 1st ext 5s, 25 104	90 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
Pittsburgh 5s, 25 104	78 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
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1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2
1st & 2nd 5s, 12 102	78 1/2	6 1/2

MIDSUMMER QUIET RULES IN BUSINESS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

Midsummer quiet rules in distributive trade, with wholesale and jobbing lines showing less movement, but with retail trade, helped by temperance and so-called price reductions, showing a little more animation. Manufacturing circles are without much change, car congestion or lack of new buying acting as bars to activity.

Collections are rather slower, the South noting growth in this latter direction. The tenor of crop reports is, if anything, better than before, although excess of rains in parts of the northwest are noted.

In financial lines the leading features are the continued stringency of money, the raising of call rates, the apparent faltering out of the short-lived, mid-year boom in the stock market and the lowering of exchange rates led by sterling, apparently on large offerings of grain bills, German backing and filling on the treaty, and uncertainties as to the action to be pursued in the matter of the French half of the Anglo-French loan, due in October.

STEEL MAKERS BUY CARS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—To more fully protect their interests, steel producers are entering the market for railroad cars in large numbers. Among purchasers of such equipment are Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Republic Iron & Steel Company, Trumbull Steel Company, and Struthers Furnace Company. The cars are to be used chiefly for transportation of coal from mines of the companies in Pennsylvania to their plants in Ohio. Brier Hill Steel Company has sent out inquiries for from 50 to 100 70-ton steel hoppers.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Weekly exchange \$4,751,763,000. Weekly balances \$486,100,715.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Although trading was extremely quiet during Saturday's short session of the New York Stock Exchange, short covering tended to strengthen prices considerably throughout the list. The closing was generally at net gains for the day. Total sales approximated only 134,000 shares.

American Woolen had a net gain of 1-1/2, Canadian Pacific 1-3/4, Crucible Oil 2-3/8, Southern Railway 1-1/8. The Boston market showed small mixed changes.

DIVIDENDS

The Queen City Cotton Company has declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable August 2 to holders of record July 17.

Directors of the Lancaster Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 2 to stockholders of record July 23.

The Merritt Oil Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable August 14 to stock of record July 31.

The Trenton Pottery Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the non-cumulative preferred stock, payable July 24 to stock of record July 15.

The Portland, Oregon, Gas & Coke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 2 to stock of record July 22.

The Multibestos Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable August 1 to stock of record July 23.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in stock was declared on the common stock, payable August 1 to stock of record July 23.

The Continental Motors Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable August 15 to stock of record August 7.

The American Rolling Mill Company declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The average crop of producing the 1919 crop of wheat on 481 farms in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, was \$2.15 a bushel, or more than the average price received.

On May 4, 1920, the number of deposit accounts in national banks reached the unprecedented total of 20,380,350, an average of one account for every 5 1/2 of population. This is an increase of 12,689,882, or 165 per cent in 10 years.

Wall street brokerage houses were aroused over the ruling by H. W. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that intra firm borrowing to effect a short sale was subject to tax. This applies to stock in possession of a brokerage firm which is lent to a customer. The chief concern was whether the ruling would be retroactive. Some were of the opinion that it would, in which case there might be a heavy charge against many firms on transactions in the last two years.

Opinion prevailed, however, that it could not exceed \$1,500,000.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. recently returned from Japan, says that the formation of consortium for China composed of leading banking interests of England, France, Japan and United States has resulted in a more complete understanding of the Far Eastern situation among the four governments. He commends Japan for showing wisdom in waiving her reservations in regard to Manchuria and Mongolia. The object of the consortium, Mr. Lamont said, was to assist in the reform of China's currency, development of railway transportation and similar matters.

A United States Steel Corporation official says that since 1912 the company has spent between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 in welfare work.

NEW YORK CURE

(Saturday's Market)

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	10 1/2	11
Allied Oil	26	26
Auto Fuel	58	58
Boston & Mont.	60	60
Calumet	22	22
Carib-Synd.	14	14
Cons. Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	7 1/2
General Asphalt	7 1/2	7 1/2
Hayden Chem.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Indian Pkgs.	8	8 1/2
Inter-Petrol	38 1/2	38 1/2
Merritt	13 1/2	13 1/2
Midwest Refining	14 1/2	14 1/2
Peaseless	35	35
Royal Dutch Rts.	21 1/2	21 1/2
Salt Creek	36 1/2	36 1/2
Sulphur Refs.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Simms Petrol.	14 1/2	14 1/2
Skelly	10 1/2	10 1/2
Standard Motors	11 1/2	11 1/2
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	11 1/2
Un. Retail Candy	13 1/2	13 1/2
White Oil	18	18

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The weekly statement of the actual condition of the New York Clearing House banks for the week ended July 16 compares with that of July 9 as follows: Surplus \$29,236,130, compared with \$19,017,809 for the preceding week; aggregate reserve \$79,909,000, compared with \$58,006,000; loans, discounts, etc. \$5,167,844,000, compared with \$5,125,516,000; cash in vaults member banks \$93,420,000, compared with \$101,566,000; reserves of member banks in reserve bank \$52,666,000, compared with \$50,668,000; reserves in vaults state banks-trust companies \$8,332,000, compared with \$8,591,000; reserves in depositories \$8,911,000, compared with \$8,747,000; demand deposits \$4,159,695,000, compared with \$4,138,349,000; time deposits \$252,196,000, compared with \$252,638,000; circulation \$34,975,000, compared with \$34,821,000; United States deposits \$59,913,000, compared with \$19,888,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	2.59	2.59 1/2	2.51	2.53 1/2
March	2.63	2.63 1/2	2.55	2.57

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.87 1/2	4.86 1/2
France (French)	0.08333	5.1825
France (Belgium)	0.08333	5.1825
Liège	0.08333	5.1825
Guillemers	0.041	4.020
German marks	0.0261	2.382
Canadian dollar	0.68 1/2	

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, New York—Minneapolis & St. Louis, on the basis of the standard return of \$2,773,857, earned in 1919 its fixed charges with a surplus of \$430,892, or \$1.63 a share, compared with \$210,828, or 81 cents a share, in 1918.

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PRICES STRONGER IN DULL MARKET

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MATURITIES OF THE INDUSTRIALS

Issues Falling Due During the Last Five Months of the Year Are Numerous, but Amounts Are Not Generally Large

NEW YORK, New York—Industrial maturities falling due in the last five months of the year are quite numerous, but amounts are generally small, and aggregate only \$79,762,780. Of this amount, six issues, totaling \$25,625,000, have already been called for payment in advance of maturity.

Graton & Knight Company \$1,000,000 7 per cent notes due August 1, and Union Tank Line \$1,500,000 5 per cent notes have already been paid. Sinclair Oil & Refining Company \$200,000 7 per cent notes, originally due August 1, 1920, were called and paid Oct. 4, 1919.

The largest and most important industrial maturity for the remainder of the year is B. F. Goodrich Company \$15,000,000, 6 per cent notes, due November 12, 1920. Plaza Operating Company first extended 5 per cent bonds for \$5,800,000 fall due in October. This company is controlled by the United States Realty & Improvement Company, which owns the majority of the stock.

The character of industrial maturities falling due in the remainder of this year are not such as will make any extensive financing necessary. Industrial corporations as a class are in the best financial condition in their history, and many of them which have obligations falling due will be able to meet them with surplus funds.

Below is given in detail various industrial issues maturing in the last five months of 1920, in order of due dates. Issues less than \$200,000 are grouped as miscellaneous:

AUGUST
Aug. 1 Inter Land conv deb 6 \$825,000
Aug. 1 Parker-Young 1st 5 333,000
Aug. 1 Butler Bros notes 5 325,000
Aug. 1 Ninth St 7m Tr 2d 5 300,000
Aug. 1 Gorham Mfg 1st ser 7 250,000
Aug. 1 Un. Zinc Smeltg ser 8 240,000
Aug. 1 Rudolph Wurl ser deb 6 240,000
Aug. 2 Pompano Co conv 6 200,000
Aug. 15 Mid Co Petrol 1st ser 7 255,500
Miscellaneous 5,278,550
August total 13,706,700

SEPTEMBER
Sept. 1 Ist Oil & T 1st lien 2 2,881,500
Sept. 1 Ist Oil & T 2 1/2 7m Bts 7 1,500,000
Sept. 1 Moline Pl ser Bts 7 1,000,000
Sept. 1 N Y Mfg 1st 6 908,800
Sept. 1 Am Spr Mfg 1st 7 500,000
Sept. 1 Const Ref ser 7 500,000
Sept. 1 Robbins & Myers ser 6 500,000
Sept. 13 Amer Can 6 mos 7 3,000,000
Sept. 15 Internat Power 7 250,000
Sept. 1 Const Ref ser 7 255,400
September total 13,706,700

OCTOBER
Oct. 1 Plaza Op Co 1st ext 5 5,800,000
Oct. 1 Spicer Mfg ser 7 600,000
Oct. 1 Cromwell Steel 7 500,000
Oct. 1 Elder St 7m 7 500,000
Oct. 1 Wm Went 3-yr 7 400,000
Oct. 1 Chas. Trout Tr 1st ser 6 400,000
Oct. 1 Cromp & K L W deb 6 400,000
Oct. 1 Amer Chicle ser 7 300,000
Oct. 1 Gen Photo ser 7 300,000
Oct. 1 Can Pug Sd Lum ref 6 300,000
Oct. 1 Hunt Land & 1 ser 6 300,000
Oct. 13 Amer Can 7 mths 7 3,000,000
Oct. 15 Green Star S S ser 7 450,000
Oct. 15 Devonish Bld Tr ext 4 400,000
Miscellaneous 2,567,000
October total 15,317,100

NOVEMBER
Nov. 1 Mangel Box ser deb 7 1,000,000
Nov. 1 Amer Steamship 1st 5 862,000
Nov. 1 Gen Am Tr Cr ex 7 570,000
Nov. 1 Repub Mot Trek 7 500,000
Nov. 1 Valdez-Ck Pl M 7 459,340
Nov. 1 Indian Ref 1st ser 6 300,000
Nov. 1 Long-Swearing Co 1st 6 300,000
Nov. 1 Long-Bell Lum ref 6 269,000
Nov. 12 B F Goodrich 7mths 6 15,000,000
Nov. 12 Amer Can 5 mths 7 3,000,000
Nov. 15 Hunt Land & 1 ser 6 300,000
Nov. 15 Dred Packing 7mths 7 500,000
Nov. 15 Mid-Co Petrol 1st ser 7 300,000
Miscellaneous 6,933,000
November total 35,069,340

DECEMBER
Dec. 1 Grace Steamship ser 6 667,000
Dec. 1 Case Thr Mac 1st ser 6 658,000
Dec. 1 Winton H Co 3-yr 7 300,000
Dec. 13 Am Can 9 mths 7 3,000,000
Dec. 15 M & G Prop. Inc. 7 1,321,330
Dec. 1 Greely Sq Hotel 7 7 2,444,160
December total 8,991,990

Total industrial issues maturing in five months, \$79,762,780. Combined total, including railroad, public utility and industrial maturing in five months, \$271,151,540.

Among industrial issues maturing the last five months of 1920, but not called and paid prior to maturity, are:

Note Issue \$ Due Called Amt
Graton & K. 7 Aug 1 Feb 1, 20 \$1,000,000
Union Tank Ln 5 Aug 1 Feb 15, 20 1,500,000
Sinclair Oil & R 7 Aug 1 Aug 1, 20 200,000
Amal Sul 7 Aug 1 Aug 1, 19 750
Swept Mining & Sep 1 Sep 1, 19 400
Pierce Oil Co 6 Dec 31 Dec 31, 19 1,375
Total called industrial issues 25,625

"MOSULISME" CRY OF FRENCH POLITICIANS

Term Has Been Coined for That Kind of Foreign Policy Which It Is Alleged Gives Away Regions Like Mosul for Nothing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new word has been coined in France. That word is "Mosulisme." French rights to Mosul, where are to be found deposits of oil, were, it is alleged, meekly surrendered by George Clemenceau to the British. Around this Asia Minor incident there is the most vigorous controversy. Louis Barthou, the chief of the Foreign Commission and a former Premier (and also, what is perhaps more to the point, regarded as a future Premier), denounces French foreign policy as being tainted with "Mosulisme." "Mosulisme," he says, "is the term to be applied to that kind of foreign policy which gives more than it receives, which renounces real rights to avoid imaginary dangers, and which, without giving us in Europe the necessary guarantees, has sacrificed in the Orient our traditional interests."

Mosul is made a formidable reproach to Mr. Clemenceau and attacks upon him are being made daily in several French newspapers. The whole question of the Orient is very complicated. The Socialists and such senators as Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant demand that France shall get out of Asia Minor without further delay. She has, they contend, already lost too much in a hopeless adventure in Syria and Cilicia. There are signs that Mr. Millerand is not indisposed to agree with them. The difficulties that confront France if she would really make good in the Levant are enormous, and there is a distinct tendency to reduce French engagements to the lowest possible degree.

A Rampart for Syria

At the same time there is this campaign against Mr. Clemenceau for having abandoned Mosul. Some of those who are most impressed by the unfortunate turn that events have taken in the Orient for France and who wish to retire to the Syrian coast, somewhat inconsistently join the cry against this statesman. They contend that not only was Mosul, which according to the Sykes-Picot accord of 1916 should have come to France, worth retaining for itself and for the oil to be there found, but also that Mosul if occupied by the French would have served as a buttress, a rampart, for Syria. With Mosul in the interior of Asia Minor in her hands, France could have controlled much territory. Without Mosul she is helpless.

The language of Mr. Barthou on this question is extremely outspoken. He says that the former Premier after his victory became overwhelmed with his own glory and would have about him nobody but flatterers. He tried to do everything himself and did some things very badly. He is accused of despising diplomats and of the accustomed ways of diplomacy, and is represented as having made himself a master before whom everybody had to bow. He negotiated alone. Not only did he suppress the Quai d'Orsay but he discredited it. It is related by Mr. Barthou that May 21, 1919, he told Mr. Lloyd George that he would settle the question of Mosul in spite of the Foreign Minister (Mr. Pichon). He repeated this phrase the next day. Mr. Barthou recognizes that the Quai d'Orsay, like all other foreign offices, has its faults, but he thinks that in submitting himself to the Quai d'Orsay Mr. Clemenceau need not also have disdained geography.

Opinion Quickly Changed

If this incident stood alone it would sufficiently indicate the change of opinion that has taken place in France with regard to Mr. Clemenceau. It is perhaps a common fate that the heroes of yesterday are abused tomorrow, but it is rare that opinion changes quite so quickly and so radically. The veteran statesman is assailed from all sides. He is alleged to have prevented, by an untimely telegram, the Salonika army from marching into Budapest and other enemy capitals. He is alleged to have blundered with regard to French guarantees in Rhineland and in not obtaining priority for France in reparations, and now he is alleged to be guilty of "Mosulisme."

The most unhappy feature of this dispute, which at first sight would appear to be a quarrel which only concerns France and has no special importance from the viewpoint of world politics, is that in reality it goes far beyond the person of Mr. Clemenceau. The truth must be told; it endangers the good relations of France and England. While Mr. Barthou, for example, pays lip service to the Anglo-French friendship, he complains bitterly of the sacrifices that have been made to England and he thus fortifies the opinion that has been steadily growing in France that England has profited at the expense of France. These controversies in France are by no means personal and domestic. They are bound to have an effect upon the alliance and one has only to read the French papers to find that many of them adopt an aggrieved tone toward England.

Mr. Clemenceau is asked why he did not join the two questions of Mesopotamia and the left bank of the Rhine. Why in giving away in Mesopotamia did he not demand more effective guarantees in respect of Germany? Perhaps Mr. Lloyd George would not have given his consent to the proposal of Marshal Foch but at least he could not have refused, in return for the Asia Minor concessions, an immediate formal military pact with France.

which would not depend upon the ratification of such a pact by America. The pact that was obtained only obliged Great Britain to conclude the alliance in the event of America doing likewise, and as American adhesion is more than problematic the military pact between France and England is for practical purposes worthless.

CAN SEAMEN LIMIT THEIR DAY'S WORK

Seamen's Conference at Genoa Discusses Practicability of an Eight-Hour Day and a 48-Hour Week When at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Labor conference at Genoa, under the aegis of the League of Nations, was more particularly concerned with problems connected with the mercantile marine. The following countries informed the International Labor Office of their intention to send representatives: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Siam, Sweden and Venezuela. The countries of Austria, South Africa, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia and Salvador sent notifications that they did not intend to take part in the conference, as the questions to be dealt with did not interest them directly.

The position of New Zealand is of a special kind, by reason of an arrangement which has been entered into between the New Zealand Seamen's Association and the Federation of Shipowners, which includes all the shipowners of the dominion. By this arrangement the working day has been fixed at eight hours and though the working week has not been fixed at 48, it is agreed that on Sundays only absolutely indispensable work will be carried out. The engine room personnel is to do whatever is necessary while the ship is at sea, and while the ship is in port its work is to be reduced to six hours.

Register of Men Kept

The application of this arrangement is put under control of the Department of Mercantile Marine in the five principal ports, and under the control of the harbor authorities in other ports. In the principal ports an inspector keeps a register of men applying for work and of men engaged through the register. In the case of New Zealand shipping there is no system of an employment insurance, as the introduction of such a measure has not appeared necessary so far. In New Zealand, too, there is no law forbidding the employment of children under 14, but the marine authorities can only authorize the engagement of children in conformity with the provisions of the education acts.

Most of the states are being represented at Genoa by the four delegates allowed them, except in the case of Finland, Venezuela and Siam, from which smaller delegations are being sent. It is stated that the number of technical advisers is very large, most of the great maritime countries having sent as many as 12. The Japanese delegation numbers about 57 people. In order to insure the continuity of the International Labor Organization, several countries have sent to Genoa some of their representatives who were at the last conference at Washington.

Requirements at Sea Peculiar

Writing in the New Europe for June, George Glasgow points out that the problem before the Genoa conference is an extremely difficult one. Most people will agree, he says, that the workers on the sea ought to share the advantages which other workmen are now beginning to enjoy, but the conditions of service at sea are subject to very definite and peculiar requirements. The first International Labor conference, held at Washington last October, drew up a draft convention in favor of a universal eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for seamen. It had before it a memorandum presented by Mr. Barnes, who was one of the British delegates, and drawn up by the Seafarers' Joint Council. The latter council is a powerful confederation of all the recognized organizations of seafarers in this country.

Mr. Glasgow states that it is one thing to recommend an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for seamen, but that it is another to apply it in practice. At present, he states, the deck departments are worked on a two-watch system; that is, there are two shifts of 12 hours each, and the men of each shift do four hours' duty, followed by four hours off.

Three-Watch System Needed

An eight-hour day could be effected by substituting a three-watch system of eight hours each, although this would mean, at any rate in the case of coal-consuming ships, a considerable addition to the size of the crew, and would involve questions of accommodation. There is a still greater difficulty. A 48-hour week implies only six days' work of eight hours each, although it is obvious that an ocean-going liner cannot rest on the seventh day. A still further accretion of crew to meet this difficulty would throw the whole basis of modern shipbuilding into the melting pot.

It will be no doubt remembered that the Washington conference, to which the powers were signatories in November, 1919, specially made provision for the holding of such a conference, and one of its main objects was to see how far the provisions of the Washington convention, limiting the hours of labor, were to be held applicable to shipping.

CAUSES EXPLAINED OF AFGHAN UNREST

Sense of Baffled Ambition Drove Afghans in Wild Rush Toward India and the Indian Frontier Tribes Last Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The Indo-Afghan conference which was being held at Mussoorie has been suspended until recent frontier incidents have been adjusted, says the "Statesman." It is clear that these occurrences are the inevitable outcome of the state of tension and excitement in which the Afghan Commander-in-Chief has recently kept all the frontier and the frontier regular and irregular officers by his anti-British demonstrations and proclamations. A communiqué issued from Simla states that there have been several raids on the frontier, and the fact that Afghan regulars participated shows that the raiders were acting with the concurrence of the local Afghan authorities.

There can be no doubt about the unduly in this neighborhood, as it was sealed by a formal agreement and map signed by the British and Afghan representatives in 1893, and the present Amier accepted the former boundaries between India and Afghanistan in the peace treaty signed last year. The above incidents, combined with the recent abduction of some British subjects by the Afghans and the fact that some Afghan irregulars are still in position near the border, have made it necessary to suspend the discussions at Mussoorie pending a satisfactory explanation.

National Statute Unchanged

The excitement across the border which has been visible during the last two or three years is due to very intelligible causes. The better educated Afghans have caught fire from the universally accepted idea of the raising and liberation of small and backward states; they wish to play their part before the eyes of the world with the rest, and they feel that in the midst of all the turmoil and upheaval which has for many peoples opened out wide paths to future development they have badly missed their opportunities or are in danger of missing them.

Serbia has become almost an empire, Czechoslovakia and Poland are new kingdoms, Greece has enlarged her borders, the Arabs grasped at freedom and are evolving a scheme of federation and dominion, and the new Muhammadan states of Azerbaijan and Georgia have raised their heads in the Caucasus. Afghanistan alone, it is felt, in spite of the fact that she powerfully helped Great Britain by refusing under Amir Habibullah to lend her ears to the blandishments of Germany or Turkey, remains as before the war without having added a yard to her possessions or an inch to her national stature.

Ambition Baffled

It was largely this sense of baffled ambition which drove her in a wild rush toward India and the Indian frontier tribes, when she thought she saw India in confusion and the British power weakening last year. She would at all events do something to raise her name in the world. Then, too, she felt that she was the last of the really independent Muhammadan kingdoms, for she did not believe in the regeneration of Persia by British help—and in any case the Persians are Shi'ahs.

For the sake of Islam then she felt that she must be a power in the world. So the mishap of last year's futile war took place, and so she prizes the freedom of her foreign relations which was conceded to her thereafter, although in every other respect her material position is worse than before the war. Blocked on the side of India, she looked to the north and revived a dream long entertained by her young Amier of a great federation of the Muhammadan states, Khiva, Bokhara, Ferghana, and Turkestan under the aegis of the Afghans.

Plans Upset by Bolsheviks It was a grave blunder on her part that she did not try her fortune in the north first. In this plan she would almost certainly have received ready sympathy and moral support from the British, but here again things went against her. Just as she was completing her network of emissaries and formulating her proposals the Bolsheviks revived in central Asia. They quickly reduced the independence of Khiva and Bokhara to the same shadow which it had been under Tsarist Russia.

Even now they are encouraging the young Bokharan communists to overthrow the Amir of Bokhara. They are refusing independence to the Turkomans, are overrunning Ferghana, and while pretending to make a compact with the Afghans for the return to them of Pendjeh, fled from Afghanistan in 1885, they are known to be preparing secretly a forced plebiscite under which the Turkomans will vote to remain under Bolshevik rule.

It is no wonder that Afghanistan is embittered by these disappointments and disenchantments on every side, and is not in a mood to make friends with any man, and however inconvenient to Britain may be the angry and suspicious mood into which she has fallen. Great Britain can not refuse some measure of sympathy to her ancient friend.

TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—

The first annual meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation has just been held in this city. The annual report of the secretary showed

a membership of 1600 in good standing and it was decided to launch an active campaign to get all the teachers in the Province into the federation. Consideration of the salary schedule drawn up by the executive committee before the meeting, and which the boards of school trustees throughout British Columbia will be asked to consider and adopt as a basis of future increases in salaries, was the chief business dealt with. The federation declared in favor of a minimum salary for an experienced teacher of \$1200 per year. The maximum was not considered. J. G. Lister, of this city, was elected president for the ensuing year.

SHOP ASSISTANTS STRIKE IS ENDED

Dispute Which Involved 400 People Was Considered to Affect Interests of Trade Unionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Four hundred men and women assistants, of Messrs. John Lewis & Company, a large, well-known drapery house of Oxford street, have recently been on strike, for a period of five weeks. At the end of that time they retired from the conflict, without having gained any concession from their former employer. Widespread interest has been manifested in the proceedings, as the dispute was considered to affect the vital interests of the rights and privileges of trade unionism, and such well-known people as J. H. Thomas, Lady Astor, M. P., and Miss Maudie Royden have expressed their views at public meetings held in connection with the controversy.

Cheerful and Optimistic

The secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union, in discussing the reasons for the strike, stated that the firm had refused to have any direct dealings with that organization, but had agreed to negotiate through the Labor Ministry. As soon as such an agreement had been signed, however, members of the union had been handed notices of dismissal, and new employees asked to sign an agreement not to join the union. Another grievance mentioned was that during their business hours, which extended from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., the employees were not allowed to leave the premises, even at meal times, although the London organizer of the Shop Assistants' Union stated that an agreement had been signed granting that freedom.

The strikers, throughout, have been most cheerful and optimistic, and have held many meetings, at which a considerable weight of public sympathy has been accorded them. Their employer, the owner of the business, who is well known for his decided and individualistic points of view, has refrained throughout from expressing himself.

At a public demonstration, in sympathy with the strikers, held at the Kingsway Hall, J. H. Thomas, president of the Trade Union Congress, declared the strike was not one affecting merely particular employees, but rather the roots of organization in trade unionism, and that, therefore, the workers of the country as a whole were concerned. Mr. Thomas' main contentions were, that the rights of collective bargaining should be recognized by the firm, and that agreements should be maintained. If one firm were allowed to deny the right of collective bargaining, the speaker declared, other firms would immediately want to follow the example.

Lady Astor's Support

It was also stated at the meeting that the Vehicle Workers' Union, like the railwaymen, had called upon their members to refuse to handle goods destined for that particular firm. The taxi-drivers also had promised to assist, and the shop committees of fifty wholesale drapery houses had passed a resolution not to handle orders from the firm. Miss Maudie Royden spoke briefly at the meeting, and a letter was read from Lady Astor expressing her sympathy with the strikers.

At the meeting at which it was decided to end the strike, the secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union told the employees that no good purpose could be served by continuing it. A deputation of strikers sought a meeting with the head of the firm, it is stated, to find out on what terms he would take them back, but they had to be content with a message to the effect that on no conditions would he re-engage them. It is understood that the strikers have now pledged themselves individually not to seek employment with their old employers. The mass meeting of the assistants held at Kingsway Hall expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Ministry of Labor and others, on their behalf, and after appointing a deputation to wait on the Labor Minister to urge him to make a full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, they retired from the conflict singing and cheering.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM AGAIN

We Row, and Discuss Art

William and I were boating in Central Park, New York.

That seems a queer thing to do, but William never denies himself an experience, and as he writes essays, these by-the-way experiences are useful.

"It looks a nice, safe lake," he said, as we walked down 59th Street, "but not very big. What do you say to sampling it?" Shall we take a row?

"How much per hour?" I asked the elderly custodian, dressed like a sailor-man who stood behind the wicket-gate of the boating pavilion.

"Twenty-five cents as long as you like," he shouted back.

We embarked with care. I took the sculls. In a few minutes we reached the end of the curving lake. There was no advantage in returning, so we decided to stay there and spend some time doing what George Meredith found it so profitable and pleasant to do—looking at things. There was the water; there were the trees, some straight, some arching; there were the hills of rocks, just the kind of rocks with saplings seeking roots in the crannies that Giotto and Duccio introduced into their pictures; there were the motors flashing past, and all around, near and far, were the high buildings of New York dazzling in the sunlight. Neither of us made the obvious remark—"Who would think that this is the center of New York?" We try not to say banal things to each other.

We sat quite still watching and reflecting. Then the trees that stand out, and stand up so straight and decoratively from the water's edge prompted me to say: "Have you seen the new Girolamo dal Libri at the Metropolitan Museum?"

"I never see pictures about which people are writing and talking," said William, gloomily. "I wait a year till the chatter has subsided. Why do you ask?"

"Because I saw the Girolamo yesterday afternoon and was impressed. It's a tree picture. He was a tree man. Do you remember his golden-orange Madonna picture in the National Gallery? That's also a tree picture, but there Girolamo dal Libri uses a lemon tree. What a mouthful because he was brought up to his father's calling of book illumination. The tree in the Metropolitan Museum is a laurel. Seeing these bold, standing-up trees here—look at that one yonder like a sentinel—reminded me of that tree man, and expert in book illumination, Girolamo dal Libri. I wonder if I pronounce it properly."

"I know what you mean," said William, making odd, friendly sounds to a brood of ducklings that came scurrying past. "Why were you impressed? Is it a good picture?"

"No. It's a third-rate. The figures about a dozen lifeless saints and angels with a heavy, placid Mother and Child—a quite uninspired. And there are the conventional kind of thing, and Girolamo wasn't a bit interested in them; and the color is harsh, but, as you know, I prefer harsh color to muddy color. I suspect that Girolamo knew his business. It was an altar-piece for a church near Verona, and he wanted his picture to stand out and be seen. Girolamo wasn't a modest man. He came of a family of illuminators and painters, good business heads, who learnt the traditions of the studio, so the picture is crowded with symbolism, the kind that Mrs. James told us all about. But it doesn't interest me; that is the letter not the spirit. A bad sacred picture tells me nothing, doesn't help me. A good Degas helps me."

William smiled. "Or a silver, reticent Corot. But if you find this picture so dull, why do you take the trouble to talk about it?"

I moved the right scull to allow the abundant mother-duck space to shepherd her brood, and answered: "But I don't find it dull. Only the figures are ordinary, and they are contained in the lower half. The upper half is extraordinarily interesting and impressive."

"Why impressive?"

"Because it's all landscape. The great laurel tree dominates the picture. I saw nothing else when I went into the room where the picture hangs; saw only this enormous canvas dwarfing everything else in the room—that bulky laurel tree; on one side of it an Albert Durer-Maxfield Parrish castle and on the other side mountains and crags, all a lovely blue crowned with Peter Pan buildings; and over all a spacious blue sky, against which the laurel tree is beautifully painted. It's a fine decoration. Girolamo's decorative sense was stronger than his religious sense. He meant it more; he enjoyed it more, and consequently we of today are impressed by what he meant and enjoyed."

"I have a notion," said William, "that figures are out of place in decorations. Personally I only want color, and pleasant arrangements of lines, spaces and geometrical designs. Pictures bore me in mural painting unless they are absolutely right as in, let me see, oh, in Botticelli's Torna-bontà fresco in the Louvre, that lovely thing; and Puyvis' single figure of St. Genesio watching over Paris; and, yes, and Maxfield Parrish's jolly 'Old King Cole.' Has anything better than that been done in America?"

I leaned forward to grasp his hand and almost upset the boat. The ducks fed.

"Have you seen the things in the Boston Library?" I asked.

"Did I tell you that William is interesting because he never gives the answer you expect? When I mentioned the Boston Library I thought he might say that Puyvis de Chavannes is a better colored Sargent too learnedly colored, and Abbey too pictorial. He said none of these things; he said—"

"The pavement in the entrance hall, brass intaglio signs of the zodiac, is fine. They do that sort of thing awfully well in America. In the big library there are a lot of bare, inclosed spaces on the walls, and somebody told me it was proposed that Whistler should fill them, and that they are called to this day 'Jimmy's Empty Panels.' What a lost opportunity!"

"But what do you think of the mural decorations?" I asked.

"What I liked," replied William, "were the framed water colors by Howard Pyle in the children's library. Nobody has touched Howard Pyle in his own genre. What a sense of drama he had. He was a swell; he made me interested in American history."

"But how about the big guns?"

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BARRY FAULKNER'S
NEW YORK MURALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern-News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Barry Faulkner, prominent among the younger mural painters, fostered by the Architectural League—having won the Academy in Rome prize, 1908, and a subsequent honor medal—has acquitted himself, on the whole successfully, of a novel and felicitous commission. This is the series of 12 decorative panels for the foyer of the Washington Irving High School—a modern institution thronged daily by 5000 girl students, and where many art exhibits, mostly of industrial-ed-

ucational tendency, under municipal auspices, are held. The decorations are the gift of Mrs. E. Henry Harrison, who presented them to the city through the Municipal Art Society. The school occupies an historic site in Irving Place, where the genial author of "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York" resided three-quarters of a century ago, on land that once was a part of Peter Stuyvesant's Bowlerie farm. What happier inspiration, then, for a series of commemorative wall paintings than these same delectable chronicles of primitive New Amsterdam, "from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty?"

The concept has been so jauntily, so bravely carried out by Mr. Faulkner, despite obvious though perhaps unavoidable handicaps—such as the inconvenient shapes and dimensions of the architectural spaces to be covered, the unsuitability of the oil medium employed, the impracticability of executing the work in the place it is destined permanently to occupy, and above all the semi-subterranean gloom of this otherwise commodious and elegant entrance hall, necessitating either obsecration or a perpetual glare of artificial light—that it is only fair first to look at the pictures as we may, leaving technical or critical consideration for sober second thought. Such thought is bound to come, immediately, in fact; because, in the first place, the relative positions of the panels are such that they cannot be viewed as an ensemble; while the dazzling shine of the varnished canvases as the rays from the electric lamps on the ceiling strike the mat close range, makes it uncomfortable and baffling to study the pictures separately.

There are four "picture maps," quaintly elaborated after the manner of medieval sea charts: old New York with the white-winged British fleet in the harbor, after the Dutch surrender; Governor Stuyvesant's Bowlerie farm, embellished with his coat of arms; fish-shaped "L. e. Elyand," showing the towns that were first settled, and the sites of the old Indian villages; and "The Path of the Fur Trade," via the North (Hudson) River and the Great Lakes, referring to the fact that this trade was the foundation of New York's early development and prosperity. Supplementing these, as semi-symbolical decorations in lunette and over-mantel spaces, serving to link up the general color scheme with a continuity of dark greens and reddish ochres mottled with spots of shimmering white, in harmony with the surrounding wood work, are groups of trees and small animals, especially the beaver, indigenous to Manhattan Island.

This leaves six large picture panels proper. The first, in chronological order, depicts "Henry Hudson Landing on Manhattan Island." We are surprised to find that doughty navigator fantastically garbed as a martial halberdier, with helmet and flaunting plume, coming ashore from the Half Moon, unattended save by a single boatman, to receive the pipe of peace proffered by a regular traditional shaved-head Indian of the tribe of the Mannahattos. Artistic license must have been stretched for this wide divergence from the presentation of "Master Hendrick" as set down by the veracious Knickerbocker (book II, chapter II), specifically "for the benefit of modern painters and statuaries, that they may represent him as he was, and not, according to their common custom with modern heroes, make him look like Caesar, or Marcus Aurelius, or the Apollo of Belvedere."

Predestined to popularity no less from its effective design than from its

be dabbling in water—in so much that an historian of the day (openly distrusted, however, by the scrupulous Diedrich) gravely tells us that many of his townsmen grew to have webbed fingers like unto a duck"; with Peter Stuyvesant's Bowlerie farm, forerunner of the Bowery of latter-day celebrity; and, finally, with the brave spectacle of this same Dutch Governor, affectionately nicknamed Hardkoppig Piet by his admiring burghers, at the head of the mighty army which, with the aid of his trumpeter, Antony Van Corlaer, he led against the obstreperous Swedes of the South River, or Delaware, in "the most horrible battle ever recorded in poetry or prose"—albeit there is no historical mention of a single man on either side having come to harm in the whole affair!

Such is the congenial subject-matter that has furnished forth Mr. Faulkner's mural series for the Washington Irving High School foyer; and the general commendation which has marked the achievement of so important a commission in the line of architectural decorative art is quite in order. At the same time, and precisely because of the encouragement which the noble art of mural painting is getting nowadays, a brief scrutiny of the technical side of the matter should be of interest.

Mr. Faulkner is already at work in his Macdougall Alley studio on another big job of modern wall work, for New York's newest business-office skyscraper, the Cunard Building on lower Broadway. The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent asked the artist, by way of a leading question, how he liked the effect of his Knickerbocker decorations as installed at the High School.

"Terrible!" he replied, without hesitation or equivocation. "However, the worst of the trouble can be remedied by modifying the lighting, and at the same time by going over the surface of the paintings with wax, to soften or flatten down the freshly varnished glaze. Of course that will be only a temporary expedient. In time the colors will tone down and fuse themselves together, and the panels will lose that new, shiny look."

"Obviously," continued Mr. Faulkner, as the question thus suggested, as to the feasibility of reviving antique fresco-painting, was discussed, "true fresco, with the color-dried stained imperishably into fresh plaster, and then crystallizing to a smooth marble-like surface, would be the ideal medium for all such mural work. But there is no provision for true fresco, in the modern scheme of building. The architects don't encourage it, nor do the schools teach it. Builders will tell you there is no demand for it, possibly on account of the fear that a fresco wall could not be depended upon to resist our American climate."

"So the American mural painter today has to make the best of conditions as he finds them, and work out his commissions for wall decoration either in oil or in tempera. But tempera, though it is a nearer approximation to the fresco effect than oil, is too flat and lack-lustre for a dimly lighted interior like that of the Washington Irving High School foyer. I had to have oil and varnish to make my designs stand out in distinct pictorial relief."

"Now, there are two different ways of treating a wall decoration in color. One is to harmonize the whole composition broadly, so that no outstanding form or salient color value appears, and the painted wall space remains still relatively smooth, flat and monotonous, in key with the architectural surroundings. The other style, which I have employed, is to keep the values,

light and dark, sharply separated, or broken up, and distribute them over the panel in contrasted spots, that still balance one another rhythmically. Thus, the white sails flecking a deep-blue sea, the curling waves at the prow of Henry Hudson's boat, the crescent moon symbolizing the name of his historic vessel, and the silver-gray or cream-colored horses against a dark green foliage background. By this means I get vivacity, variety and articulation, with the same elements of color, the sum of which makes the necessary harmony with the wood-work and plaster that frame the panels in. It's all in the day's mural work of making a painting play the triple rôle of historical commemoration, literary illustration, and architectural frieze."

Other panels deal decorously and decoratively with Indian deer hunters; with the Dutch pioneer women—those good housewives who enforced the discipline of mops and scrubbing-brushes, and were "a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to

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THE HOME FORUM

Margaret and Little Jan

As she approached her house, she saw a crowd of boys and little Jan walking proudly in front of them. One was playing "Miss Flora McDonald's reel" on a violin, and the gay strains were accompanied by finger snapping, whistling, and occasional shouts. "There is no quiet to be found anywhere, this morning," thought Margaret, but her curiosity was aroused, and she went toward the children. They saw her coming, and with an accession of clamor hastened to meet her. Little Jan carried a faded, battered wreath of unrecognizable materials, and he walked as proudly as Pompey may have walked in a Roman triumph. When Margaret saw it, she knew well what had happened, and she opened her arms, and held the boy to her heart, and kissed him over and over, and cried out, "Oh, my brave little Jan, brave little Jan! How did it happen then? Thou tell me quick."

"Hal Ragnar shall tell thee, my mother," and Hal eagerly stepped forward. "It was last night, Mistress Vedder, we were all watching for the 'Arctic Bounties'; but she did not come, and this morning as we were playing, the word was passed that she had reached Peter Fae's pier. Then we all ran, but thou knowest that thy Jan runs like a red deer, and so he got far ahead, and leaped on board, and was climbing the mast first of all. Then Bor Skade, he tried to climb over him, and Nichol Sinclair, he tried to hold him back, but the sailors shouted, 'Brave little Jan Vedder!' and the skipper he shouted 'Bravo!' and thy father, he shouted higher than all the rest. And when Jan had cut loose the prize, he clapped his hands, and kissed Jan, and he gave him five gold sovereigns, see, then, if he did not?" And little Jan proudly put his hand in his pocket, and held them out in his small soiled palm.

When a whaler is in Arctic seas, the sailors on the first of May make a garland of such bits of ribbons and keepsakes, as have each a private history, and they tie it to the top of the mainmast. There it swings, blow high or low, in sleet and hail, until the ship reaches her home-port. Then it is the supreme emulation of every lad, and especially of every sailor's son, to be first on board and first up the mast to cut it down, and the boy who does it, is the hero of the day, and has won his footing on every Shetland boat.—Amelia E. Barr in "Jan Vedder's Wife."

A City of the Past

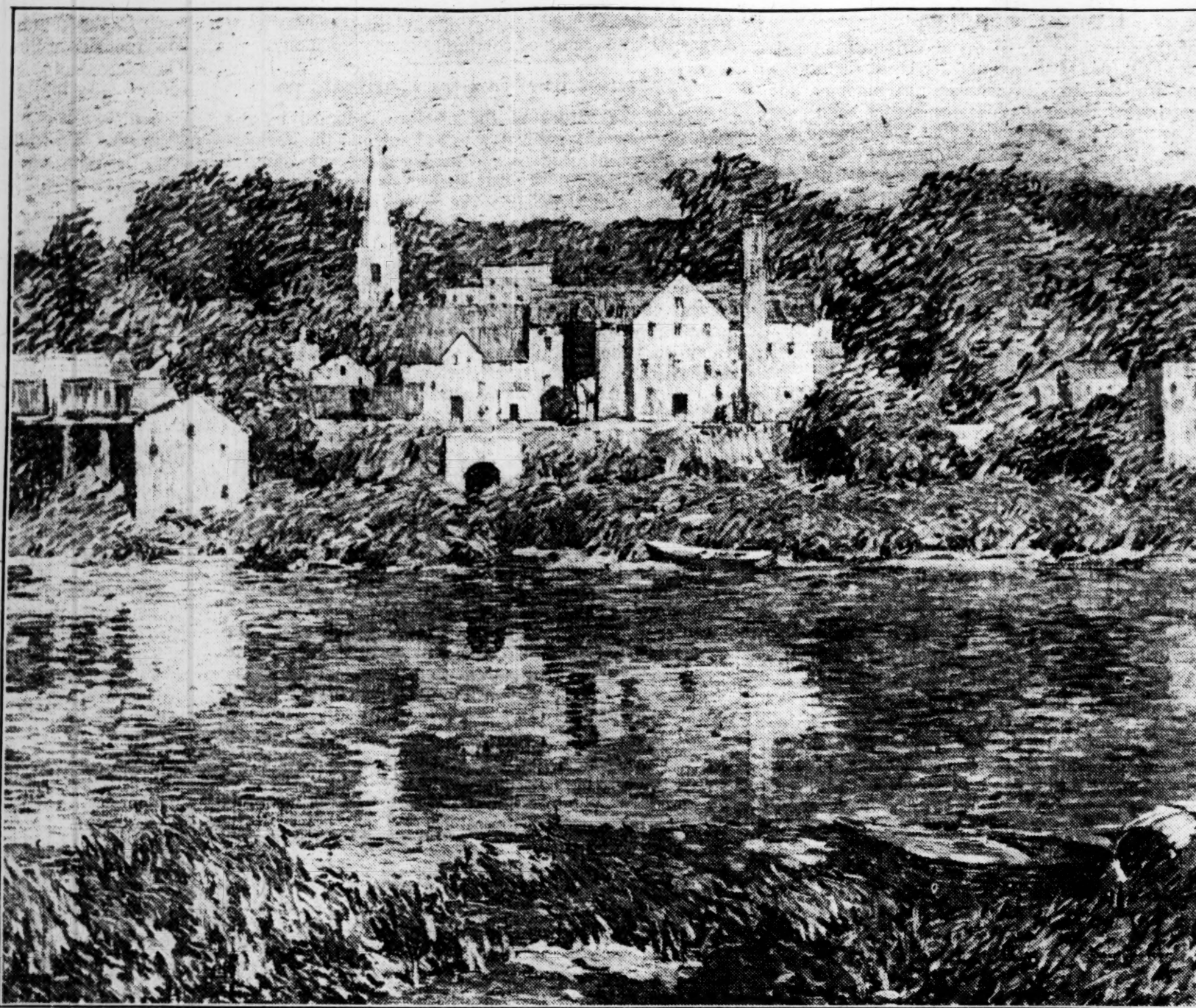
I do not know if the tale that Abraham milked his cow in the citadel of Aleppo rests on a surer foundation than the similarity of the name Haleh with the Arabic verb meaning "to milk." There is, however, no doubt that Aleppo was a very ancient city

when Seleucus Nicator rebuilt it as Beroea; and it was then and during many subsequent centuries a place of much commercial importance at the emporium where the goods of Persia and India were sold to the merchants of the West. The discovery of the Cape route to India, and, later, the cutting of the Suez Canal, reduced

The Old Roads of England

The story of our English village, its charm and fascination, is incomplete without an account of its roads and trackways. "If you wish to read

some places through drained fens, in others through low valleys, raised and paved, and we have traversed the famous High Street on the top of Westmoreland hills, and dug a few inches beneath the turf to find the pavement laid by these wonderful people.—From "The Charm of the English Village," by P. H. Ditchfield.



"Green River," by Robert Spencer

Photograph, Peter A. Juley, New York

Reflections in a Little River

Early morning in summer, with its soft light of dawn not over an hour old, is the time when we take the most enchanting toll of reflections in a little river, or a quiet pond. Then the earth is at peace, and the rays of the sun are yet subdued as it has but lately risen above the far grassy knoll. Just as the colors in an old oriental rug are mellowed in shaded lights of a room, so are the lights and shadows, the green of trees, the pallor of old marble, and the blue of the sky rendered more delicate in the misty sunshine of early morning.

There is a place where windows look out across a winding inlet, an arm of a fine old river near by. Tall trees, shrubs and a vari-colored bridge are companions of the inlet, and on its opposite bank a gray-walled, red-roofed castle-like structure rises up for three score feet. In the calmness of the sunrise moments, the water's surface is of the richness of dark gray velvet. Then is it a wondrous mirror for all its friends, the trees, the gray walls, the red tiles, and the cottony steam that floats out of a tube above the red roof.

Like a painting of centuries ago, whose colors have ripened as it were with age, the reflection, complete in countless details, is there on the canvas of the water. The terra cotta of the tiles has become a soft maroon; the gray of the walls has been marvellously played upon by Dawn-light's artistry and has a deeper tone mingled with the shadows cast by the castle's court and its window depths. And crowning it all, the steam, mellowed beyond all ordinary conceptions of softness, waving up and out and out of sight. The trees frame all this in their reflections showing dark green. And so the houses of men by Green River are greatly favored at having a mirror of water before them, for as the days come and go, they record their pictures again and again, varying only as the trees and shrubs change their shapes and as the skies array forever anew their pageantry of clouds and blue sky to be painted on the water far below.

Three Evenings in Town

Jane Austen to her brother. "Godmersham Park, September 25, 1813.

"My dearest Frank—The 11th of this month brought me your letter, and I assure you I thought it very well worth its two and threepence. I am very much obliged to you for filling me so long a sheet of paper; you are a good one to traffic with in that way, you pay most liberally; my letter was a scratch of a note compared with yours, and then you write so even, so clear, both in style and penmanship, so much to the point, and give so much intelligence. . . . I am sorry Sweden is so poor, and my riddle so bad. The idea of a fashionable bathing-place in Mecklenburg! How can

talked of before and behind, as well as in the middle. We left Chawton on the 14th, spent two entire days in town, and arrived here on the 17th. My brother, Fanny, Lizzie, Marianne, and I composed this division of the family, and filled his carriage inside and out. Two post-chaises, under the escort of George, conveyed eight more across the country, the chair brought two, two others came on horseback, and the rest by coach, and so, by one means or another, we are all removed. It puts me in mind of St. Paul's shipwreck, when all are said, by different means, to reach the shore in safety. I left my mother, Cassandra, and Martha, . . . and have had good accounts of them since. . . . We were accommodated in Henrietta Street. Henry was so good as to find room for his three nieces and myself in his house. Edward slept at a hotel in the next street. No. 10 is made very comfortable with cleaning and painting, and the Sloane Street furniture. . . . Of our three evenings in town, one was spent at the Lyceum, and another at Covent Garden. "The Clandestine Marriage," was the most respectable of the performances, the rest were sing-song and trumpery but it did very well for Lizzy and Marianne, who were indeed delighted, but I wanted better acting. There was no actor worth naming. I believe the theaters are thought at a very low ebb at present. Henry has probably sent you his own account of his visit to Scotland. I wish he had had more time, and could have gone further north, and deviated to the lakes in this way back; but what he was able to do seems to have afforded him great enjoyment, and he met with scenes of higher beauty in Roxburghshire than I had supposed the South of Scotland possessed. Our nephew's gratification was less keen than our brother's. Edward is no enthusiast in the beauties of nature. . . . Just at present I am mistress and miss altogether here, Fanny being gone to Goodstone for a day or two, to attend the famous fair, which makes its yearly distribution of gold paper and colored persian through all the family connections. In this house there is a constant succession of small events, somebody is always going or coming; this morning we had Edward Bridges unexpectedly to breakfast with us, on his way from Ramsgate, where is his wife, to Lenham, where is his church, and tomorrow he dines and sleeps here on his return.—From "Jane Austen's Sailor Brothers," by T. H. Hubbard and Edith Hubbard.

"My House"

My house, I say. But hark to the sunny doves. That gyre about the gable all day long And fill the chimneys with their murmurous song: Our house, they say; and mine, the cat declares And spreads his golden fleece upon the chairs; And mine the dog, and rises stiff with wrath. If any alien foot profane the path. . . . —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the great needs of the world today, one which cannot be too frequently brought to our attention, is that we must learn to express more and more of true gratitude in our daily living. This noble and blessed quality of divine Mind must, however, be much better understood, before it is universally demonstrated, for a higher perception of what gratitude really is, necessarily implies that there must be a much better understanding of what God and His idea, man, is. Without this correct conception of what properly constitutes Principle and its idea, we can never hope to be grateful in the spirit of Christliness. To the minds many, or mortal mind, gratitude is something vague and mysterious,—something which is taken off a shelf and used only on rare occasions, and then put away and forgotten, until something reminds us, once again, just how ungrateful we have been since manifesting that heartfelt thankfulness, that joyous thanksgiving to the one and only God, which brought such a wonderful sense of peace and harmony. The Christian Scientist, instructed not only how to know God aright, but also how to pray, is able at all times to be grateful.

When the human mind insists that we are in distress and anguish, in danger or pain; when fear for those we call near besets us, and calls for a protecting influence which no human agency can bestow; when every material means has utterly failed, and discouragement insists that there is no help left, then, only too often as a last resort, the tired human turns to the loving Father-Mother God, or Principle, for relief, as Mary Baker Eddy tells us on page 427 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Called to the bed of death, what material remedy has man when all such remedies have failed? Spirit is his last resort, but it should have been his first and only resort." The reason for this putting off is of course the human mind's ignorance of divine Principle.—Its inability to understand how near, and ever-ready to help and heal, the one and only God is. We have been erroneously taught that God is afar off, difficult to commune with, and that He demands of us something more and different than we have to offer. Christian Science proves this reasoning to be fallacious,—to be based on a false, hypothetical premise, and not on the truth of being. It is based on the notion that man is both mind and matter, mortal and immortal, material and spiritual, when man is idea, the image of Soul.

Mrs. Eddy brings out the great need for more true gratitude, with that simple directness which makes one think, when she asks, on page 3 of Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" She then immediately thereafter answers this question by saying, "Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." Throughout her illuminating writings, Mrs. Eddy lays great stress upon the necessity for the loving and grateful recognition of divine Love,—the recognition of the source and basis of all that really is, from whom cometh all that man can ever possibly have need of. Gratitude is indeed conscious and gladness prayerfulness, or spiritual joyousness, and therefore expressly indicates man's indisputable recognition of his at-one-ment with the one and only Mind, God.

Paul, in his epistle to the Thessalonians, enjoined them to "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks." Does this not clearly indicate that Paul thoroughly understood the meaning of the word gratitude? Both because of experience and practice, he must have realized that it meant the giving of thanks to the Giver of good, God, for the ceaseless and unending good which He untiringly bestows upon His idea, man. Surely Paul must have meant by these words that we must unceasingly continue to affirm and demonstrate that "now are we the sons of God," to assert with unflinching faith man's unchanging relationship to the one and only God, the illimitable consciousness which includes all that really is.

He who manifestly expressed the very highest concept of gratitude which has ever been demonstrated on earth, was Christ Jesus. Was he not ceaselessly offering thanks to God, divine Love, and continually, as well, admonishing those who would be his disciples, just how necessary for their spiritual unfoldment it was, to ever continue to acknowledge the never-ending source of all blessings? He could never have mastered the evil beliefs of the world if he had not been striving to prove with gratitude, each and every day, where the authority and dominion which he was expressing came from,—the power which enabled him to overcome effectively every single mesmeric suggestion which presented itself to him for acceptance. The vitality of his words, and the potency of his mission, were expressed in the gratitude which he not only thought, but clearly indicated by his every act. His demonstration could hardly have been complete without the injunction to be ever grateful, for the world in his day needed to learn the vital import of thankfulness, quite as much as does the world today.

The human mind is selfish. How, it may well be asked, could this carnal mind be expected to be otherwise, since it is but the suppositional antithesis of the one and only Mind, the

Mind which never ceases to give, and gives unceasingly, infinitely? This so-called human mind looks everywhere for more and more of it knows not what, for its looking is always in line with matter. But not really being a thinker, it does not understand that the only way of receiving more and more is by continually giving more and more in the true sense. Without giving there can of course be no gratitude, for gratitude is the giving of thanks. Taking, without thought of where what we receive comes from, might be termed a disease. It is, in fact, this diseased condition of thought, in other words, mortal mind, which needs to be healed. As we learn more and more of the one and only Mind, and the infinite idea which manifests His unerring goodness, we will never cease to be grateful. Christian Science teaches men to know both God and man, as nothing else, ever can, and therefore brings the realization more fully of what true gratitude is.

Korosta Katzna Song

HOPI

Yellow butterflies,
Over the blossoming virgin corn,
With pollen-painted faces
Chase one another in brilliant throng.

Blue butterflies,
Over the blossoming virgin beans,
With pollen-painted faces
Chase one another in brilliant streams.

Over the blossoming corn,
Over the virgin corn
Wild bees hum!

Over the blossoming beans,
Over the virgin beans
Wild bees hum!

Over your field of growing corn
All day shall hang the thunder-cloud,
Over your field of growing corn
All day shall come the rushing rain.
—From "An Anthology of Songs and Chants From the Indians of North America," edited by George W. Cronyn.

The Boston Writers

Writing of Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, and others E. S. Nadal says, "There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the friendly feeling towards one another of the distinguished writers who at that time lived in and around Boston. Dr. Johnson said that there is nothing in the world more ridiculous than the reciprocal civility of authors. He thought it very hollow. But it was sincere enough among those Boston writers. . . . I doubt if there ever existed anywhere, since the first literary fellow scratched his hieroglyphics on stone, a company of such good and respectable literary men as they were."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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very considerably the overland trade to Aleppo; but even now its khans are the most spacious in Syria, its bazaars not without importance. The nucleus of Aleppo is the citadel which crowns the stone-faced tell in its midst, the citadel whose entrance is even in its decay a thing of great beauty; vestiges of all periods of its history are contained within its walls. The Little Mosque of Abraham on the plateau inside the fort preserves association with that patriarch; Hittite lions and the Kufic inscriptions of Melek ed-Daher, the son of Saladin, in the vestibule, bridge a period of two thousand years or more; in the case-mates lies rustling the ammunition which Ibrahim Pasha the Egyptian left behind him in 1840. And the interlacing serpents, apparently devouring one another over the arch of the entrance into the castle might well be symbolical of the immortality which Aleppo seems likely to achieve.

From a tower on the highest part of the citadel you obtain an all-embracing view of the city and its surroundings, of minarets and towers, of stone-roofed bazaars and the domes of Turkish baths, of the white suburbs. Aleppo is the capital of a vilayet of the same name which extends from the coast across the Euphrates, very nearly to the banks of the upper Tigris. The Vall Pasha who at the time of our visit ruled over this wide territory was an elderly and affable gentleman, an Old Turk de la vieille roche, who in the privacy of his own house preferred oriental costume to the restraining garments of Europe, and sat cross-legged on the divan instead of enduring, like his more modern colleagues, discomfort on a chair. He was also, by virtue of his dignity, in the official language of Turkey, a basis of the order of the world, who with penetrating thought directed affairs of the nation, and with sound prescience concluded the grave concerns of mankind, a consolidator of the structure of the State and of prosperity. . . . Above all, he was kindness personified, gave us access to the citadel, and sent his aide-de-camp to conduct us over the Mosque of Zacharias. This is the principal mosque of Aleppo, and at this time Christians were rarely admitted. . . . The Hawleyeh Mosque, close by, possesses cornice and capitals of the same architectural period as the buildings of the Jebel es-Zawlyeh; the Mosque of Sultan At-Trush, opposite the citadel, is one of the most attractive examples in Aleppo of Saracenic art. Aleppo contains few houses, great monuments, but the houses of the inhabitants are well and solidly built, and testify to the city's prosperity. —Harry Charles Lukaah, in "The Fringe of the East."

Fellow Travellers

Passing along the highway, when we see
The shadows of the willows floating cool
In a clear spring of water, then we pause
As fellow-travellers to rest awhile;
Loth to pass on, we linger.
—Saigyó.

aright the history of a district, of a city, or of a village, you must begin by learning the alphabet of its roads," wisely observes a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine." These are the oldest of all ancient landmarks. The position of the village, its plan and boundaries, the story of earthworks, burying grounds, church and castle, all depend upon the roads. How was their course originally determined? Who first planned them? Perhaps our earliest ancestors followed the cross-tracks by which the wild animals descended from the high ground to the water. Where hard dry roads now run along the river valleys by the beds of streams there was in ancient times marsh or far-spreading overflowing sheets of water. Hence our ancestors followed the natural features of the hills. Our first roads ran along the highest ridges of the hills, subsequently more sheltered ways were sought by the hill-sides. The shallowest parts of the rivers were sought where they could find fords. Trails through the woods became pack-horse roads, were then widened into wagon-tracks, and at last developed into fine smooth roads. Some of the roads by which we travel today have been traversed by an infinite variety of passengers. Our Celtic forefathers, their Roman conquerors, Saxon hosts, Norman knights, medieval merchants and pilgrims to the shrines of St. Thomas of Canterbury or our Lady of Walsingham, the wains of the clothiers piled high with English cloth, gallant cavaliers and the buff-coated troopers of Cromwell, all follow each other in a strange procession along these country roads, and we have seen already . . . the old stage coaches, "Lightning" and the "Quicksilver," and heard the cheery notes of the post-horn, which were far more melodious than the hoot of the motor-car. Straight through the heart of the village runs the old Roman road. It was "old" before the Romans came. You can see on the hills around earthworks and camps that guarded this road, and are relics of British tribes and prehistoric races, which flourished here long before the Romans came to conquer our island. There is the great Watling Street, Ermine Street, the Icknield Way or the road of the Iceni, ancient trackways of the tribes. High on the Berkshire downs this last road runs, known as the Ridgeway, while below it is the later road, the "Portway," probably British too, but used and improved by the Romans. From the east coast to the west the whole road ran; Watling Street from Dover through London to the north; the Fosse and Ermine Street were west-country roads, and there were numerous others. The Romans transformed these British trackways, levelled, straightened, and paved them, and formed new lines of roads leading from one to another of the many stations which they established in all parts of the country. Camden describes the Roman ways in Britain as running in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 19, 1920

EDITORIALS

Choosing Presidents

WHEN citizens of the United States went to the polls, last spring, to do what little they could, in the circumstances, toward the nomination of some one for the presidency, a great proportion of them no doubt felt that their action was not only futile but farcical. In many of the states a large percentage of those qualified did not go near the ballot box, for the unusually good reason that they had no assurance that they could make their ballot count for the man whom they preferred. In other words, when the time came, after four years, for them, theoretically, to make their convictions tell in the process of selecting an individual for the chief office of the government, the prevailing system left them practically powerless. They could, to be sure, vote for a number of delegates who might be elected to attend the Republican national convention in Chicago, or the Democratic national convention in San Francisco. But the range of candidates for delegates was virtually restricted to those whose names were printed on the ballots, who had been selected for the voters by politicians, while these prospective delegates in most cases were unpledged to support anyone, and in many cases, at least, so far as the public was aware, were quite at sea as to whom to support.

The result, of course, was that the presidential primaries of 1920, the hour of reconstruction, of the most important international readjustments, and of especially pressing internal problems too long kept waiting, were, as to choice of candidates, only a form. The system plainly operated to leave the choosing of the nominees of the two great parties, presumably the only men whom the citizens could vote for next November with any hope of making their votes effective, altogether to the politicians, primarily in the various states, but mainly in the national conventions. Hosts of citizens having foreseen this condition, prevalent throughout a large portion of the country, the voting at the presidential primaries was light as well as indeterminate. It was reported that, in one little New England hill town, literally no one came to the voting place, except the election officials, and even they did not bother to vote. After the whole great process of holding presidential primaries was over, involving large expense and absorbing the time of thousands of election officers, to say nothing of that of the voters, virtually no more was known about the presidential situation than before.

But perhaps a lesson had been learned. It is altogether probable that many people, as they left the polling place with a feeling of chagrin at the conditions under which they had voted, thought that before the time should come for another presidential election, measures would be taken to enable every citizen to have something to say as to who should be President. Much was said on the subject in conversation, indeed, and now comes Mr. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads, in a speech made in New York City, the first, by the way, which he has delivered since the Democratic national convention, where he refused to consent to the presentation of his name for the presidency, calling emphatically for a change in the form of the presidential primary. As now conducted, he declares, it is a disgrace, and in so saying he is undoubtedly expressing the opinion of a large proportion of thoughtful citizens. Mr. McAdoo's idea of the right sort of presidential primary, roughly, it seems, is a nationwide vote, under federal control; the man receiving the most votes to be the nominee, without a "bossed convention." This proposal certainly sounds simple as well as democratic, and any new method adopted ought to be so simple as to be not only workable under all conditions, registering every voter's choice, but readily understood by the average citizen.

In these days when practical methods and genuine and certain results are more than ever in demand, the people want, and rightly mean to have, governmental machinery which they can both understand and operate in accordance with their purposes. The existing machinery for presidential nominations may be too far removed from the hands of the voters to be longer satisfactory, if indeed it ever was really satisfactory to any element in the country except that group, large to be sure, comprising the politicians. Movements have been started before now to change the system of nominating candidates for the presidency, and it was not many years ago that a plank to this end was included in the platform of one of the great parties. But always heretofore the matter has been lost sight of long before another quadrennial election. It is to be hoped that the public will not allow the subject to be forgotten this time, even if the politicians are inclined to do so. Nowadays every one wishes to make the time he spends and the thinking he does count effectually as the contribution of one individual. Public-spirited men and women would also like to be able to show the new citizen that in the United States a ballot, in every instance, certainly in the most important instance, the choice of a President, is all that a ballot in a republic is expected to be. This year's experience has indicated that the presidential primary under the present system may easily be, and sometimes is, in spite of anything the individual citizen can do, merely an instrument to set machinery in motion without his knowing what it will do, and with no power on his part to control its action.

Another reform with regard to presidential nominations and elections, urged by Mr. McAdoo in the same speech, relates to a phase of politics concerning which action should be taken before another four-year period passes. Referring to the expenditures by or for some candidates for the presidential nomination this year, the former Secretary declared, truly enough, that great sums for such purposes are not given unselfishly, and that many of the contributors seek to have their favors returned in legislation. It certainly seems, as Mr. McAdoo asserted, that a law requiring all presidential

campaign expenses to be paid out of the national treasury, with proper limitation of expenditure, and a penalty for individual financial contribution to further any candidacy, would go far to purify elections.

Rhodes Scholars

ONE of the minor results of the abolition of compulsory Greek at Oxford will undoubtedly be to render the competition for the Rhodes scholarships amongst the college students of the United States keener than ever before. There can be no question that the demand for Greek in the past had the effect of barring out many students of just the type contemplated under the Rhodes bequest, and of admitting others by no means so suitable, simply because they were able to comply with the Greek requirement. The abolition of compulsory Greek at Oxford, together with the continuance of the new system of selection in the United States which came into operation last year, places the Rhodes scholarship scheme on a very much better basis than ever before.

Up to last year, candidates for a Rhodes scholarship in the United States were required to pass a written examination in Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Under the new scheme, the examination is abolished, and the scholars are chosen in each state by a committee of former-Rhodes scholars, acting under the chairmanship of a citizen of that state who is not at present a former-Rhodes scholar. The candidates are selected, in the first place, by the colleges and universities, the number of candidates submitted by each university or college, as its representatives, bearing a certain definite proportion to the number of its enrollment. Thus two candidates are allowed for fewer than 1000 students, three for between 1000 and 2000; and four for more than 2000 students. This year the selection of candidates must be completed by August 14, on which day the applications of candidates are to be in the hands of the secretary of the state committee of selection.

The Rhodes scholarship bequest is, of course, unique in its way. In the past, scholarships of the kind have been granted almost entirely on the basis of scholastic attainments. It was Cecil Rhodes' idea, however, to encourage other qualities than those of scholarship. He took the very just view that Oxford had much more to offer a man than scholarship, although she could offer him, if he chose to take it, the very best that was to be had in that way. And so, whilst the bequest demands that the proposed scholar shall have completed "at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States," it also demands that consideration shall be had for such qualifications as "truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship." Cecil Rhodes' basic idea, of course, was to strengthen the bonds of unity in the English-speaking world by bringing together, at his own university of Oxford, young men who not only gave some promise of scholarship, but were recognized by their fellows as possessing those other qualities which he enumerated in his bequest.

It is interesting to note that whilst at the time of their institution the value of each scholarship, namely £300 a year, was sufficient to cover all reasonable expenses, including the vacation periods, today each student is required to supplement his income by at least £50 a year.

The New Canadian Cabinet

ALTHOUGH the new Canadian Cabinet is generally regarded as a "carry-on" Ministry, formed, that is to say, to carry on the work of government until such time as more radical changes are possible, there can be no doubt that Mr. Arthur Meighen starts out with a Cabinet which may well claim the confidence of the Nation. The fact, indeed, that the new Prime Minister was able to form a Cabinet in which all his old colleagues, save two, have found places, argues a degree of unity which is full of promise. Canada, like most other nations, is still very much in the reconstruction period, and it cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory that a change of ministry should have been possible which involves little or no disturbance in the different government departments where reconstruction work has been carried on so admirably, during the past eighteen months. Of the two retirements, brought about by the formation of the new Cabinet, the Hon. Martin Burrell, who was Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, retires in order to take up the position of parliamentary librarian; whilst the Hon. N. W. Rowell, formerly president of the Privy Council, claims, as he puts it, "an honorable discharge." Mr. Rowell was, of course, one of those Liberals who, in 1917, when Sir Robert Borden was trying to form his union Ministry, determined to sink all question of party politics, and join with the Prime Minister in his endeavor to secure a Canada united politically as in every other way. Mr. Rowell, for many years past, has been a staunch advocate of prohibition and, recently, an able exponent of the idea of Canada a Nation. Mr. Rowell is not, however, retiring from politics, and it is interesting to note that he has promised the new government his support in his capacity of private member for Durham.

One of the problems with which Mr. Meighen finds himself faced is, of course, the achievement of better relations with Quebec. At the present moment the only representative of the Province of Quebec in his Cabinet is the Hon. P. E. Blondin, the Postmaster-General. Mr. Blondin, however, sits in the Senate. He is not an elected representative, having been defeated in two separate constituencies at the last general election. It is not easy to see, at the present time, how Quebec can be "fitted in," but Mr. Arthur Meighen, as a true successor of Sir Robert Borden, will certainly, it may be ventured, make the attempt. Another question, much more easily settled, is that of the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the Cabinet. At present these provinces are entirely without representation in that group, and it is stated that the matter will be settled by bringing in W. F. McCurdy, Member of Parliament for Colchester, Nova Scotia, to represent that Province, whilst R. W. Wignmore, Member of Parliament for St. John, will be brought in as the rep-

resentative of New Brunswick. Such adjustment, however, will all be made in due time, and, meanwhile, there is much evidence to show that Mr. Meighen's appointment has met with a very large degree of approval throughout the country. The fact that Sir Robert Borden was present when the new Cabinet was "sworn in" the other day gave a very welcome sense of continuity to the ceremony.

A Measuring Rod for Radicalism

FROM the nature of the platform adopted by the majority vote of what is now to be known as the Farmer-Labor Party, at Chicago Wednesday night, one thing at least, is fairly clear. That is, that it has given expression to the most radical beliefs of the groups entering upon the third party movement, rather than to those of the moderates. That this is so can hardly be regretted. An extreme statement of radical views stands some chance of appealing successfully to the extremists who happen to be voters in this country. So far as it appeals to them, to the extent of winning their support at the polls, it promises to afford some indication of the real strength of extreme radicalism in the American electorate. With a platform moderate enough to have attracted any part of the ordinary middle-class element, presumably now inclining somewhat to new affiliations in their desire for relief from economic pressure, the measure of the extremists' vote would have been more difficult to take.

Certainly there is very little in the Farmer-Labor platform, as it now stands, that is likely to appeal to the ordinary middle-class voter. Its Americanism is of the sort that emphasizes amnesty for political prisoners, repeal of espionage laws, recognition of the Republic of Ireland and of the new Russian Government, along with negation of United States participation, under the Versailles Treaty, "in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic and political subjugation."

So far as the platform speaks for Labor, it can be taken to speak only for Labor's radical wing. Its declaration in favor of a league of free peoples, considered with the reference to the Versailles Treaty, means, of course, no toleration of the League of Nations, but rather a communistic organization of the world, of the sort made familiar by European agitations and changes since the armistice. The major groups of American Labor have declared themselves for the League of Nations outright. The third party declarations in favor of democratic control of industries through Labor's increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry, while they may seem plausible to some, will for many have a communistic flavor, better indicative of an American phase of Marxian Socialism than of any straight-out Americanism.

As the third party stands, it is preeminently a western outfit. Its candidates are western, its platform is western. That it does not represent the east even so far as radicals are concerned is hinted in the attempt already made by certain of the Committee of Forty-eight to form still another party.

Wayside Vending

WHEREVER one motes nowadays, all manner of things may be bought by the wayside. Along the Massachusetts highways in midsummer, almost every farmhouse has its little stand out in front, sometimes covered with a canvas canopy, sometimes sheltered by a more permanent wooden roof. A very simple sign may be marked with the single word "asparagus" or "gooseberries." That is about all the advertising that seems necessary. On the stand are arranged, rather naively, perhaps a few boxes of the fruit or vegetables. In the background, however, the people of the place, one may be sure, are busily gathering a fresh supply in the garden. As the season advances, the strawberries are succeeded by the blueberries and the currants, and the asparagus gives way to the wax beans and the tomatoes. Thus the wayside vending continues, from spring until the end of the apple time, to be a pleasing and attractive business wherever there are passable roads. In California one finds, of course, the oranges, the lemons, and the fresh figs; and between Massachusetts and California a motoring party would encounter a very considerable range of things to buy.

With the immense multiplication of automobiles it is inevitable that the possibilities of the business will constantly be developed. Already many other commodities than things to eat are thus displayed. Flowers, from the violets and Mayflowers, to the chrysanthemums, are almost as plentiful on the stands as fruits. Then there are all sorts of plants, with here and there a sign that reads "Bedding for plants." Even nurseries of trees put out their signs, though not many a picnic party, perhaps, will wish to carry home a young tree from the country. Still one is not necessarily expected to carry home every sort of thing that is thus sold by the wayside. Here and there a farmhouse or an estate advertises itself for sale; and oftentimes a real estate company opens a very active little branch office conveniently by the highway in a region where houses or apartments are being built. Of things that can be carried home in the automobile, one must not forget the famous toy windmills of Cape Cod. There, too, one farmhouse has as its sign "Little pigs for sale." Whether they are to be carried in the car or not, or where they are to be put when one arrives at one's apartment, is not stated.

Much of this business activity began, probably, when the farmers first put in their own little gasoline stations. When the earlier motorists were continually finding themselves in need of gasoline, and seeking aid at the nearest farmhouses, it would naturally occur to those farmers that it might be well to put in regular gasoline stations. One thing, then, led to another. A motorist cannot stop at a farmhouse without glancing about him. When he sees fresh eggs in the kitchen, or interrupts the housewife in her putting up of jellies and jams, he is naturally inclined to make a purchase. Farmers and their wives are not averse to selling almost anything, for a sufficient con-

sideration; so, as these wayside enterprises spread still more throughout the country, the congestion of business in the cities may be somewhat diminished, especially when every one, from bootblack to millionaire, has his own car. All this greater flexibility of transportation means much to the country districts. One wonders, however, how roadside selling will be adjusted to the aeroplane, when aeroplaning becomes half as common as motoring is now, or as bicycling was two decades ago. One of the chief pleasures in any kind of traveling is in the stopping every once in a while, to look about; and wherever people stop there is an opportunity for business. Shrewd farmers know this and hasten to take advantage of it.

Editorial Notes

MR. SIH-GUNG CHENG, a Chinese graduate of Oxford University, declares, in a publication on modern China, that the future of his country "depends upon a training of her inhabitants that will enable them to carry on their government free from exploitation of political adventurers," a category in which he places leaders of the rival factions of the northern militarists and of southern constitutionalists. He expresses his opinion that larger association with the West will help to provide this training, though he acknowledges it will be a slow and laborious process. No doubt the rapidity of the process will depend largely on the Chinese ability to discriminate between the good things the West has to offer and those matters in which westerners are imperfectly equipped against their own political adventurers.

BECAUSE of the necessity for a right understanding, it behooves those charged with the administration of public affairs to read accurately the laws and, when possible, the signs of the times which precede the laws. For instance, Governor Clement, of Vermont, in refusing to call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, charged that prohibition was "forced through by a powerful and irresponsible organization." Now probably most people would agree that if ever there was a responsible organization it was that which worked for prohibition. If the Governor and others wish to get at facts as a basis for a possible revision of some of their statements, they may profitably read such reports as that of the referendum in New Brunswick, where early returns indicate that the people have approved prohibition by a two-to-one vote. The account of this popular verdict plainly answers the charge of irresponsibility in such cases when it says: "The campaign was conducted by leading business men of the Province and the temperance organization, while the wags' efforts were directed by the 'Moderation Committee,' whose members kept their names from the public." In the United States the situation was almost identical, the responsible business men being almost invariably on the side of prohibition, despite the claims to the contrary.

WHILE the Prince of Wales is witnessing Maori dances in New Zealand and sheep shearing in Australia, and thoroughly enjoying all the wonderful sights of the remote portions of the British Empire as a young man should, his father, King George, aboard the royal yacht, is peregrinating into nooks and crannies of the home territory that royalty has seldom graced. From Scotland, the yacht sails to Douglas, the popular resort of the solitary little Isle of Man, and thence back to North Wales, where the small towns of Llangwyfan and Talgarth will be accorded special visits. Calls at other places in the hill country and on the south coast of Wales are to follow, and before the Victoria and Albert finally anchors in the roadstead off Cowes for the great regatta. His Majesty will, no doubt, have added as many new names to his places of visit as the Prince himself.

A QUOTATION attributed to Byron has been placarded upon the walls of the new London County Council Hall overlooking the Thames and Westminster Bridge. It serves as a tag in advertising the campaign of the housing bonds, and is intended as an inducement to investors. It runs, "Behold our homes and survey an empire," and, as it was attributed to Byron, the question was raised, at a meeting of the London County Council, "Was it by Lord Byron or was it not?" Lord Eustace Percy, who acknowledged responsibility for it, admitted that it was not an actual quotation, but an "intelligent perversion," and added that he thought it was an effective advertisement. And this from the educational authorities! A writer in the daily press asks, "If our educational authorities cannot get a quotation right, who can?" and adds, "I hope no young scholar of the L. C. C. ventures to explain away a mistake as an intelligent perversion."

THE system of distribution of foodstuffs is still far from perfected, but such obstacles as those cited by the United States Department of Agriculture, in its report on the onion crop, ought to be remedied for the benefit of all concerned, especially the consumer. The department says that "because of the slight demand for onions, due to an over supply and a refusal of retailers to lower prices as wholesale prices decline, California growers are plowing under their crops." To the uninitiated it would look as though supply and demand did not regulate prices in this case.

ANYTHING connected with Abraham Lincoln has drawing power to all Englishmen, and the autograph draft of one of his famous speeches, a page and a half long, at Sotheby's, has a particular interest, as it recalls the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain. An autograph letter from Abraham Lincoln's son says this draft was made for one of the speeches in the joint debate campaign between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858. That was the campaign for a seat in the Senate, on the issue of the extension of slavery to the free territories of the country.

WHY do those responsible for the policy of motion pictures continue to offend great bodies of their patrons by repeating over and over again scenes dealing with a traffic discredited and outlawed—the liquor business?